

834

T H E
Young Gard'ner's
DIRECTOR.

Furnishing him with *Instructions* for
Planting and *Sowing*, whatsoever Trees or
Seeds have been thought worthy of Care,
in a Garden or Orchard, either for Profit
or Pleasure.

Also containing the *Culture* of them
all, after they are Set, or Sown; plac'd
in *Alphabetical Order*.

To which is prefix'd some *Directions*
for the Management of *B E E S*; to those
that think fit, or have already introduc'd
them into the Garden.

The *Whole* being for the most part
Experiments, and what are not, are taken
from the best Authors, viz. Mr. De la
Quintinye, Mr. Evelyn, Solitary Gard'ner,
Mr. Meager, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Worlidge,
and others.

Stevenson
By H. S. Philokepos, Master of the Free-School
in East Retford; Author of the (lately
publish'd) Greek Grammer.

L O N D O N :

Printed for Anthony Barker at Gutter-Lane
end, Cheapside. 1716. Price 1s. 6d.

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i

TO ALL
LOVERS
OF
GARD'NING.

Gentlemen and Ladies, &c.

TO omit a Preface might be reckoned a Piece of Singularity in me ; but I have no occasion to say any thing in the Praise of Gard'ning, a Science that has so many Advocates

ii The PREFACE.

to speak in its Behalf, both Living and Dead. Those that have obtain'd their Knowledge by the Sweat of the Brows, and Gentlemen that have spared no Expence to make Experiments therein; such as, Sir Hugh Platt, Mr. Evelyn, and others, to whose useful and judicious Writings the World is very much beholden. Only I find my self necessitated to answer an Objection or two that some may make. 1. Some may say, Why do you pretend to write after Men of such Experience? Have we not Treatises of this Subject enow already, both Small and Great? I grant there are several; but not to derogate from the Praises of any of the learned and judicious Authors; there are none that I have had the Happiness to see, but who have confin'd themselves to some Particulars in the Art, as some to Trees, others to Flowers only, or else have not discover'd some Methods, which I perswade my self, they might have done, especially in the Culture of a Kitchen-Garden, (the most profitable Part) as some of my

THE PREFACE.

iii

my Friends, as well as my self expected, when we bought the Books on that Subject. Though I do confess, if a Person, that wou'd be a Gard'ner, will be at the Expence both of Time and Money, and will make Experiments, he may find some things, in all the Gard'ning Books, worthy his Pains and Expence; but every one has not Money or Patience to spare from other Concerns of Life; and my design in publishing this is, to answer the Title, viz. to Direct all such as may, or are induc'd to divert themselves this Way, that they may reap Profit, as well as Pleasure from their Undertakings: For every new Beginner in any Science cannot but err in some Points, if not in most, without some Instructions, and in nothing sooner than in sowing the Seeds of a Garden, because three things are to be observ'd, viz. Time, Soil, and Covering; for all Seeds will not come up at any time, nor in any kind of Earth, and too thick a Covering has often hindered Seeds from Sprouting, that have been

iv The PREFACE.

sown in a proper Soil, and at a fit Season. For all which I have given Directions, and have printed it in such a Volume as may be carried in the Pocket, as a Vade Mecum to a young Gard'ner, without either over-loading him, or emptying his Pockets too much in his Expence upon it.

I have likewise prefix'd some Instructions for the ordering of Bees, whether you are pleas'd to place them in your Orchard or Garden, if you can but defend them from their Enemies, I do imagine, you will from the Severities of the Winter's Cold, and I do not fear but your Expence upon them, will be sufficiently repaid you. But I forget my self; for if any Person has an Aversion to them, why shou'd I use Arguments to perswade him to buy them?

The other Objection, which I presume will be made is this. Some may cavil and ask, whether I had nothing else to do, or whether I might not have employ'd

The PREFACE. V

employ'd my vacant Hours in more useful Studies, and have left works of Gard'ning to those whose Province it is? I answer, may not any of the Clergy, or Laity, lawfully divert themselves for an Hour or Two on a Day, or more, if he can spare so much time from the Works of his Calling, and if he makes Gard'ning his Choice, where is either the Inconvenience or Harm in it? But enough of this: Not to mention the Profit to a Family, I am very sure, nothing conduces more to a Man's Health, especially to one that lives a Sedentary Life. I speak this from Experience too; and if these Observations and Experiments which I have made in Gard'ning, be of use to any, by drawing him to a way of Diversion that will preserve his Health, and perhaps put him upon a Meditation on the great Works of the Creation, let him give the Creator the Praise, who hath given us every Herb bearing Seed and every Tree. Excuse but the Omissions,

vi The PREFACE.

missions, and pardon the Faults that occur ; that will be Obligation enough, after the acceptance of

Yours and my Country's

July the 1st.

1715.

Servant in all I may,

H. Stevenson.

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THE
Young Gard'ner's
DIRECTOR.

APRICOTS, The best sorts are the *Fulham*, *Musk*, *Orange*, and the *Great Bearer*: They are inoculated on the *White Pear-Plum-Stocks*, (*vide Inoculation*) and may be planted any time between *October* and *March* if the *Weather* permits, against an *East* and *West* Wall. The time of *Pruning* and *Nailing* is *February*, before the *Buds* and *Bearers* grow *Turgid*. *Vide Pruning*, and *Peaches*.

Acacia, or *Horse-Chestnut-Tree* us'd in *Walks*: 'Tis rais'd of the *Seeds* or *Nuts* set about the beginning of *November*, and carefully cover'd from the *Frosts*. The *Plants* are set then likewise, at about 10 or 12 *Yards* distance in *Walks*, when they are about 8 or 10 *Foot* High.

B

Æthiopic

2 The Young Gard'ner's Director.

Æthiopic Apples are sown on Hot Beds after *Mid-March*.

African Marygolds are sown at the latter end of *March* in light rich Earth: Or in *April*.

Alaternus Seeds are sown in *September*, or in Cases in *February* and *March* on open Beds; let the Earth be good: In the Cases it requires frequent Watering. The best Season to gather the Seed, is when the Berries are Black, for then they have attain'd a perfect Maturity. The time of Clipping is about the 15th of *April*. Some people term it a Species of *Phillyrea*; but Mr. *Fournesfort* says it is not.

Alexanders are sown in *March* and *June* in open Beds, and thin'd or transplanted in 3 or 4 Rows in Trenches a foot or more deep in dry Grounds, in order to be blanch'd in Winter, which is done by earthing up, or clothing with long dry Dung or Leaves, that are fallen from Trees, up to the very Top of its Leaves, and let lye for 3 or 4 Weeks. The white Tops, or blanch'd, are cut and eaten with Oil, Pepper, Salt, &c. by themselves, or with other *Winter Salletings*. The Tender Buds, Sprouts, &c. are eaten in the Spring: They are good against Obstructions, nourish and comfort the Stomach.

The Young Gardener's Director. 3

Althea Frutex is planted in November: It is increas'd by *Laying*, *Grafting*, and sometimes by the Seeds. It is laid in the Spring by bending down a Sucker to the Ground, and pricking it with an Awl, peg it down and cover with good Earth: It will be fit to take off by the time of Planting.

Amaranthus alias *Flower-Gentle*, is to be sown every Year, either on an Hot-Bed about the end of *March*, or in light fat Earth in *May*: There are several Sorts and Colours, all which Flower in *August*. The Seed is gather'd of those rais'd on Hot-Beds and Transplanted: It is a very tender Plant.

Amomum Plinii, or *Tree Nightshade*, is rais'd of Seed sown in *March* in a Pot and hous'd in Winter. The young Plants must be often water'd and dung'd: It flowers in *May* and *June*: The Berries are ripe in *December*, and are of a very fine Red Colour.

Anemonies are both single and double: The Colours are various; the chief, *Red*, *Purple*, *Scarlet*, *Pink*, *Peach*, *White*, *Ashe-colour*, some *Striped*: Their Roots or Flaps (which is the more common way of propagating them) may be planted (according as you wou'd have them Flower) sooner or later from the beginning of

A The Young Gard'ner's Director.

October to Candlemas; let the Earth be a rich Sand mix'd with well rotten Cow's Dung, and a little Lime, all well riddled; for in stiff Ground they rarely Flower, and nothing is more prejudicial to new set *Flaps* than too much Wet, which you must endeavour to keep off, as well as the severe Frosts; but you may give them a little Water in *March* and *April*, if very dry Weather.

§. If the Leaves are few, Stalks Short, &c. you may be assur'd, they dislike the Ground, therefore remove them to richer or lighter; which you must do as soon as the Leaves turn Yellow. In a Month's time they will be dry enough, and may be kept in Papers till replanted.

§. As to the Seed not many of the double sorts produce any; but in those that do, it is ready for gathering in *May*, especially if they flowered early: It must very carefully be preserv'd from the Winds, which will carry it all away in a little time. After a Week or 10 Days Drying separate from the Down, by rubbing it gently with Sand or dry Earth, till the Down disappears. In *July* following sow it in Boxes or Tubs of fine sifted Mold, not over Thin; because all will not grow, after which sift more Earth over them, and when they come up you may sift a little

The Young Gardener's Director 9

little more upon them: Water them if the Season be dry to have them strong before Winter, when they must be shelter'd from the nipping Frosts. The young Roots are to be transplanted before the Second Winter in October, as usually. A little Willow Earth is very proper to mix with the Compost above-mentioned, when you replant any *Anemonie Flaps*.

Annis is rais'd of Seed sown pretty Thin, either in Furrows or Borders, in February or September. It's Leaves are sometimes us'd, as one of the Sallad Furnitures. The Seed is ripe in August; and when the Stalk is cut down, it will sprout again.

ANNUALS, i. e. Seeds that are to be sown every Year; but especially Flowers, are

A.

Amaranthus, Coccineus.

Amaranthus, Tricolor.

Annual Sun-flower.

B.

Basil, several Sorts.

Belvidere.

Bottles, diverse Colours.

Balsam, Female.

6 The Young Gardener's Director.

C.

Candy Tuft, Common, Dwarf, and French.

Capsicum.

Catchfly.

Collutea, Ethiopica.

Convolvulus, Major, Minor.

F.

Flos Adonis.

H.

Hawkweed, bearded.

Humble Plant.

I.

Indian Cress.

L.

Larkspur, Single and Double.

Lupines, Blue, White, and Yellow.

Lycnis, Striped.

M.

Marygold, African, English, and French.

Marvel of Peru.

N.

Navelwort, Venus's.

Nigella.

P.

Pease of Tangier.

Poppies, several Sorts.

Primula, or Eternal Flower.

S.

Scarlet-Beans.

Sensitive

The Young Gardener's Director. 7

Sensitive Plant.

Small Annual Stock, for Edgings.

Stock July Flowers, Double.

Sweet Sultan.

V.

Venus Looking-Glass.

Viola, Tricolor.

Note, These Seeds of Annuals may be sown any time from the beginning of April to the end of May, to have Flowers early and later: Remember in sowing, That you bury them not; for the smaller the Seed, the thinner covering of Earth is required: And also that the Ground be good, else you will lose your Seeds.

The managing of other Seeds are treated of under their proper Heads; as Sallad, Perennial, &c. Which see.

Apple-trees are commonly rais'd by Grafting, (vide Grafting) which in 3 or 4 Years time may be remov'd to the Place assign'd: The best Stocks are the Crab Stock, other Kernels may be sown, especially Sweet-Apple, or Paradise Kernels, for Dwarfs, as soon as the Fruit is Ripe, from September to December. Make the Ground fine and sow not too Thick: Cover them well, that the Mice, &c. may not frustrate your Designs.

8 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

§. *Standards*, as *Apples* and *Pears*, &c. must be set about 16 Foot asunder; between every 2 Trees you may plant a *Gooseberry-tree*, or *Curran-berry*. Make the Holes so large as to receive the Roots without prejudice, and not where a Tree has stood, (when a Defect in an old Orchard is to be supplied) unless the old Earth has been changed or made better: The best Earth is such as has not been plow'd or digg'd in the memory of Man, as that of Commons and Waste Grounds, where Cattle have stood or lain much; but if your Orchard Soil be Clay or Marl mix Coal-Ashes, Rubbish of old Houses pull'd down, and Drift Sand with it, else it will soon be converted into the Native Soil, and in a few Years the Tree will languish, or die. The Earth is to be chang'd as far as the old one went, else you had as good do nothing. If your Ground be Wet, Stones, &c. laid at the bottom will hinder the Roots from striking too deep, which thing is a great hindrance both to the thriving and the bearing of the Tree: The best Earth is nearest the Superficies, and the shallower a Tree's Roots run, and the broader its Branches spread, the better it bears Fruit.

§. The *Standards* ought to have straight Bodies, 5 or 6 Inches Thick: Never Plant slender

Slender ones in light Earths; for they make little out: Great Trees, though dearen, or longer before they be planted (if you manage them your self) will sufficiently compensate either the Expence or Patience. In preparing the Tree for Planting (the Ground well trenched, if New, or order'd as above, if Old,) the Head and Root are to be prun'd proportionally, and not a great Head left to a little Root; for by that means the Tree seldom, if ever Thrives, especially when Trees have been brought many Miles; (as those that come from about London, 40, 60, or 100 Miles into the Country,) but when a Tree is remov'd from one part of the Orchard to another; then little pruning either of Roots or Head is required: Set them in the same Position as they stood in the Nursery. Those that have been long out of the Ground must be steep for 24 Hours or more in some Rain or warm Water, not in Well Water, which will chill the Roots, instead of refreshing them.

6. Plant from *October* to *March*; but I prefer *Autumn* to the Spring; for the Tree will have taken Root before the Winds of *March* and *April* come, which have been often fatal to newly planted Trees. In wet Grounds you cannot plant too high if you cover but the Roots. The covering

10 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

next the Roots is to be rich Earth, then rotten Dung all upon that Earth; after that Straw or Litter half a Foot thick quite round, which will keep off the Frost in Winter, and the Heat in Summer. If dry Weather follow, water the Trees now and then, especially in Summer.

§. New Ground, if it be Dry, ought to be trenched 2 or 3 Foot deep if the Soil will allow: Wet Ground must be drain'd, and both made ready before the Trees come, that the Earth may Settle, and the Stones, &c. be clean gather'd out of the Earth that is to be the first Covering.

**The Names of the best The time when
sorts of Apples. Ripe, & Duration.**

<i>Cinnamon Apple</i>	}	July and August
<i>Juneting</i>		
<i>Margaret Apple</i>		
<i>The Ladies Longing</i>		

<i>John Apple</i>	}	August and September.
<i>The Seaming Apple</i>		
<i>Cushion Apple</i>		
<i>Spicing</i>		
<i>May-Flower</i>		
<i>Sheeps-Snout</i>		

Belle-

The Young Gardener's Director. 11

The Names of the best
sorts of Apples.

The time when
Ripe, & Duration.

Belle-bonne
The William
Summer Pippin
Lording Apple
Pear-Apple
Quince-Apple
Red-greening-ribb'd
Harvy
Violet-Apple
Bloody Pipping
Coddings

Costards
Lordings
Pearmains
Honey-Meat
Apis
Cardinal
Winter Chestnut
Calvile
Short-Start

Rouffetings
Pippins
Leather-Coat
Winter Red
Cats-head

September

October
and
November

November
and
December

Kentish

12 The Young Gard'ner's Director.

The Names of the best sorts of Apples. The time when Ripe, & Duration.

Kentish Pippin
Golden Pippin
French Pippin
Holland Pippin
Russet Pippin
Winter Queening
Pome-Water
Pome-Roy
Golden Doucet
Reineting
Lones-Pearmain
Winter Pearmain

December

January

and

Februnry

Winter Bon-Cretienne

March

John-Apples
West-berry Apple
Pippins
Russetings
July-Flowers
Flat-Reinet
The Maligar

April

and

May

Juneting

First Ripe June

Pippins

John Apples

} Yet lasting or July

N. B. By Duration, I mean, That if the above-nam'd Apples are pluck'd with Care,

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 13

Care, and secur'd from the Frosts, in the Store-room, &c. they will continue good so long as I have observ'd, viz. the *Jobn-Apple*, till new ones come in, and others, according as your Care is in keeping 'em.

Arbutus or *Strawberry-Tree* is propagated by laying, which is done in *August* by pegging down in rich Earth, and frequent watering in dry Weather, it will be ready to move by that time 12 Months; plant it at first in a shady Place, and keep moderately Moist, not too Wet, least you rot the Fibres. As soon as the Roots are well form'd, remove to some warm Place. It's Berries are ripe in *November*, and if you wou'd raise Plants of Seed, you may sow them immediately, or stay till *April*.

Articboaks are commonly multiplied by Slips, which are taken off in *April*, sooner or later according as the Stock is for Strength. In planting them fill the Hole full of Water, and let the Eye of the Plants be a little above the Earth: They will require watering 2 or 3 times a Week, unless the Season be Rainy, to have Fruit that Year. Some set the Plants in *September*, but it must be in dry Grounds, for Wet and Mice are the greatest Enemies

in

14 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

in the Winter. In *November* you must lay Litter or Leaves, which are then fallen from the Trees, all about them to secure them from the Wet, &c. and let them lie till *March*, or longer, if the Weather is Cold. In planting make a Bed of 4 Foot broad, and a Path of a Foot, and set 2 Rows on each Bed, each Row half a Foot from the Paths, and each Plant 3 Foot asunder. The Soil must be Rich, 2 Foot deep at least, and well trenched before you begin to Plant. They require Dung every Year, if that they are cover'd withal in Winter is not sufficient, add more.

The *Chards* eaten with Oil, Pepper, &c. are made by wrapping or covering the whole length with Straw or long Dung, till the cottony Sides of their Leaves are White. Sometimes *Artichocks* are rais'd by Seed, which you may find at the bottom of those that stand long to open and dry.

Artichocks of *Jerusalem*, or *Ground Artichocks*, are only cut and set at about 6 Inches distance, and 3 or 4 deep in *February*, produce a vast increase in dry, rich Ground. The Roots are digg'd up for use in *November*, and the following Months.

Asparagus, there are 2 sorts, the *English* and *Dutch*, which may be rais'd of Seed, pricking

The Young Gardener's Director. 15

pricking down the Berries at what distance you please in *February*. In 2 Years time they may be transplanted. Let the Soil be Rich, or made so, and not Wet, which is prejudicial to the Roots; therefore, in making out a Bed, raise it with Dung and good Earth, so as to shoot off the Water into the Path, (which must be 2 Foot broad for passing and dressing) the Bed must be 3 Foot wide, at least, for 3 Rows of Plants, and broader if you set more Rows. Plant in this Order

with their Roots spreading as much as may be a Foot or more asunder, though some set them nearer together, which makes their *Asparagus* smaller. Three Years after they are planted they may be cut; the sooner they are cut the more the Head of the Root will Knit; the later, the bigger they'll be. In cutting the Buds, remove some of the Earth with your Knife to avoid injuring the next Successor. In *November*, every Year, cut the seedy Stalks close to the Ground, and cover the Beds with new Horse-Dung: And in *March* uncover them, if the Weather be Open; weed them, and earth the Bed with the bottom

16 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

bottom of a *Melon* or *Cucumber* Bed 2 Fingers Thick, to supply their usual Decay. If any Root decays, or does not take, you may supply the Defect from your Nursery.

Auricula's may be rais'd of Seed, which is near being Ripe, when the Stalks turn Yellow, about June: Great Care must be taken, else the Wind will dash out the best Seed, which is at the Top. It's sown commonly in Boxes, &c. about the beginning of September, upon fine sifted, light, rich Earth; make the Surface Smooth, and take the Opportunity of a dribbling Rain. The Seeds you may sift through a fine Riddle to have them come even; there needs no Covering; for the Rain will drive 'em far enough into the Earth: It will be 6 Months before they appear. Then the Boxes, as soon as the Sun shines Hot, must be remov'd into the Shade, else all your Labour will be in Vain: Water them gently, as you see Occasion, till they are fit for Removing.

§. Sandy Earth mix'd with rotted Cow's Dung, and the Mold of an old Hot Bed, in this Proportion, viz. 5 Spadeful of the first to 3 of the second, and 4 of the third is a very proper Composition for Bear's Ears. Pots and Boxes are better than Beds, because these may be remov'd into the Sun,

or Shade, as there is Cause. They abide Cold better than Heat. When you remove them into the Shade, let it not be to a place that Trees drop upon. The *Double* and *Strip'd Sort* must be often shifted, else they will Degenerate.

The Colours and Species are various, and the Names are given at Pleasure: Every sowing produces new Faces. *Mid-August* is a good time to transplant Seedlings, and to divide old and lusty Roots.

Balsamines or *Female Balsam* is rais'd of Seed sown on an Hot-Bed in *March*, and the Plants as soon as they appear must be well secur'd from the Cold for 6 Weeks or more, then planted out into rich Ground amongst small Flowers. It requires frequent watering, if the Summer be Dry. It flowers in *August* and *September*.

Barba Fovis or *Jupiters-Beard* is propagated by its Seed sown on an Hot-Bed in *March*, and transplanted into Beds, Pots, &c. filled with $\frac{2}{3}$ of Mold, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Gravel, or such like Earth well sifted. It loves much Sun, and consequently much Water. Remove into your Conservatory about *Michaelmas*, when the cold Nights approach.

Basil is sown in *March* on an Hot Bed, i. e. the small Kind; the great *Basil* (which is reckon'd a Sweet Herb) in Cold Earth.

the

18 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

the former is a tender Plant; but a great Ornament to a Flower-Garden, and requires a deal of Care to secure it from the Weather; is planted out in very Small Pots, of light rich Earth, that is $\frac{1}{3}$ of rotten Dung of the Hot Bed, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Garden Mold. Its chief beauty consists in growing round.

Bay-Cherry, a stately *Evergreen*, is rais'd from its ripe Berries which are Black. It flowers in *May* and *June*, and its Berries will be fit to set in *November* or *December*, in Pots or Tubs 4 Inches asunder, and one Deep. Water immediately, and expose them to the Sun: At 2 Years end remove and water often to make them take Root. It loves the Shade. You may propagate it likewise by laying in *July*, by flitting the Wood at a Knot to the depth of half the thickness of the Branch, and 4 Inches Long, peg it down and cover the Slit with good Earth; water often, and in 3 Months Fibres will be form'd for a Transplantation.

Baytree, the common Sort may be propagated by slipping in *March*, the great Leaves strip'd off, and the Slips set in the Shade. You may set the Berries in *November*, or in *March*; or lay Layers in *July*, as in the *Bay-Cherry*. The time for transplanting is *March*, especially Seedlings, towards the end.

Beans,

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 19

Beans, the common Garden sorts *Red* and *White*, are set any time in dry Ground from *Martinsmas* to *May-day*, on Beds, if you please, of 3 Foot broad, and a Foot asunder, if the *Beans* are Large. They may be set thicker and transplanted in *March*. Wet is more prejudicial than Frost. Some are ready for getting sooner than others, those commonly sold by the Seedsmen are,

The Windsor Beans.

Hotspur Beans.

Gosport Beans.

Toker Beans.

Sandwich Beans.

Beets, *Red*, *Black*, and *White*, are rais'd of Seed sown in *March*, in well prepar'd Beds, not too thick; the Roots of the *Red* cut into Slices, and boil'd, is of it self a grateful Winter Sallet; or mingled with Oil, Vinegar, Salt, &c. The Roots of the *White* are call'd *Chards*. The Seed is ripe in September, of Plants of the year before.

Bee-Flower, or *Satyrion*, Its Bulbs are planted in September; keep off the Frosts, and it will flower in May following. The Roots are round, two join'd together, the

20 *The Young Gardener's Director*

one perishing, as soon as the Flower is gone, the other remains Sound.

Berberries are propagated by Off-sets, transplanted any time after the Leaves are fallen. The sorts are, the *Great Berberry*, and that without Stones.

Blite or *Mercury*, as the vulgar call it, there are two Sorts, the *White* and *Red*, is rais'd of Seed sown in *August*, and very early in the *Winter*: Its Tops may be eaten as *Sparagus*.

Box, the *Dwarf* sort, is propagated by Slips split along with the Roots; when set for Edges in *Parterres*, take care to clip it, in order to oblige it to grow thick at the Root, and assume a Square Figure, which is the most suitable. It thrives in all sorts of Ground, if it be but so prepared as that its Fibres may Shoot. The best time of planting is *March*. For raising Nurseries of it, set Slips, (the greatest Leaves being first strip'd off,) in a shady Place, and water when there is Occasion. The time for chipping Edgings is *Mid-April*.

Bristol Flower, vide *Lycnis*, or *Campion*.

Broom Spanish is raised of Seed, which are first to be steep'd in Water till they Swell; sow on a Hot Bed very early: It flowers in *May*.

Budding, vide *Inoculation*.

Bugloss

The Young Gardener's Director. 21

Bugloss and Borage are very much alike; they are rais'd of Seed. To have the Leaves tender we sow them very often: Their Flowers are us'd to adorn Sallads. If you wou'd save their Seed, cut down the Stalks as soon as ever it begins to Ripen, and by that means little is lost.

*Bulbous Rooted Flow- These Months are
ers are, the best time for
Planting.*

<i>Tulips</i>	October
<i>Fritillaries</i>	August
<i>Hyacinths</i> , or <i>Star-flowers</i>	August
<i>Daffodils</i>	} October
<i>Jonquils</i> ,	
<i>Lillies</i>	
<i>Asphodils</i>	} September
<i>Martagons</i>	
<i>Colchicums</i>	
<i>Crocus's</i>	September
<i>Moly's</i>	} October
<i>Spidernort</i>	
<i>Cornflags</i>	
<i>Crown-Imperial</i>	July
<i>Satyrions</i>	September
<i>Dens Caninus</i>	August
<i>Cyclamens</i>	June

Bul-

22 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

Bulbous Rooted Flow- These Months are
ers are, the best time for
Planting.

Iris's } August
Flower de Luce }
Reonies } October

N. B. The Culture of each treated of in
their Order.

Burnet is propagated of Seed in the
Spring sown thick; it will Spring again
after cutting. The young Leaves are us'd
only in *Sallads*. A Sprig of it in Wine
gives it a pleasant Flavour. The Seed is
gather'd at the end of *Summer*.

Cabbages are rais'd of Seed sown about
the end of *July*, thin upon Beds, and well
secur'd from *Sparrows*, &c. till it comes up,
which will be about a Week after. A lit-
tle Soot raked upon the Beds has some-
times kept the Birds off. About the mid-
dle of *September* transplant the Seedlings,
at 5 or 6 Inches Distance, to stand all
Winter, or till you set them out for *Cab-*
bage in your *Squares*, &c. which you must
do at about 30 Inches one off another, any
time from *November* to *April*.

The

The usual sorts are

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| The <i>Russia</i> | } | Early Sorts. |
| The <i>Dutch</i> | | |
| The <i>Battersey</i> | | |
| The <i>Long-sided</i> | | |
| The <i>English</i> or late <i>Cabbage</i> | | |
| The <i>Red</i> | | |
| <i>White</i> | } | Savoy. |
| <i>Yellow</i> | | |
| <i>Dutch</i> | | |
| <i>Calysflower</i> | | |
| <i>Borecole</i> | | |
| <i>Colewort</i> | | |
| <i>Broculut</i> | | |

All these several sorts Gentlemen may have of the Seedsmen in London, and the Neighbourhood thereof. Several good sorts have been rais'd in the Country, which are properly Species of some of the former Kinds. Seed may be obtain'd by saving a firm *Cabbage* all the *Winter* in the Conservatory, and planting again in *February*: It may stand all the *Winter* in the Kitchen Garden, but the Wet and Frost must be kept off. The Shoots that come out of the Heart of the *Cabbage* produce the best Seed, which some years will be fit for gathering by the time of Sowing. *Colliflowers*

24 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

flowers are sown when *Cabbage* Seed is; but the Plants are very Tender, and are not kept without a great deal of Care: Some raise the Plants on a Hot Bed, as they do the early Sorts, in *February* and *March*.

Early *Cabbage* and *Colliflower*, Plants raised in *Autumn* produce *Cabbage*, &c. in *June* following: Those raised in the Spring, not before *August*.

Campions are rais'd of Seed sown in *September*, or of Slips taken from the old Roots in *August*, so as they may have taken Root before *Winter*; for if set in the Spring, they run up to flower and die in *Winter*, as the old Stocks do; therefore set Slips every Year.

Camomile is propagated of Slips in *March*, or of Seed. Walks are set with it in the Spring, or *September*. The best time to beat or Roll is *October*, for then the Ground is Supple.

Carrots, the Seed is procur'd from some of the best *Carrots* of the preceding Year taken out of the Ground in *November*, and laid up in Sand till *February*, when they are to be set on Beds at about a Foot distance, to run up for Seed, which is fit to gather in *Autumn*. It may be sown in dry light Earth, any time from *Candlemas* to *May-Day*: Rub it well to separate the Seeds: *Lettice*, *Parsnip*, and *Radish* Seeds may be mix'd

mix'd with it, two of which are to be pull'd up as soon as ready (in *May*;) *Parfnips* are of the same standing as they. If they come up too thick, they must either be pull'd up to a just Thickness, (*viz.* the Tops must not interfere one with another, if you wou'd have them large) or thin'd with a small *Carrot-Hoe*. The first sown will be fit to be pluck'd in *June*.

Note, Fresh Ground, unless digg'd 2 or 3 times over, is improper; because the lighter the Soil and deeper, the larger the *Carrots* and *Parfnips*. Dung hinders the Roots from running deep, as Clods and Turf in new Ground do.

The usual way of sowing is, when the Ground is laid even in digging, to sow the Seed and rake it in. Some in little Parcels rake the Beds, then sow the Seeds and cover it by riddling Earth upon them. It lies a Month or 6 Weeks before it appears above Ground.

There are three sorts; the *Orange*, *Red* and *Yellow*; but the first is most esteemed.

Celastrus, The *Cardinal's Flower*, not unlike *Canterbury Bells*, but much tenderer; 'tis commonly planted in Pots fill'd with good light Earth. In *Winter* set the Pots within Ground 3 or 4 Inches above the Top, and in cold Weather cover with a Glass, which take off when it grows Warm.

26 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

It requires a warm Exposition, and flowers in *June*.

Chardons Spanish are rais'd of Seed sown in *April* on Beds 4 or 5 Foot Wide, the Earth good and well prepar'd: Make Trenches a Foot Wide, and 6 Inches Deep, and sow the Seeds Chequer-wise, 5 or 6 in an Hole, and thin to 2 or 3 if all come up; the second sowing is about a Month after. If the Seeds appear not, after the first sowing, in 3 Weeks, you must sow again.

They are whiten'd by tying up all the Leaves with 2 or 3 Bands on a dry Day, and some days after quite cover up with Straw or dry Litter well twisted about them, to keep the Air from them, except the Top, which is left open: In 18 or 20 Days time they will be whiten'd. All Whitenings must be ended before *Winter* approaches. The Seed is rais'd of Plants of the former Year set in the Spring. Begin to blanch in *September*.

Cellery, is sown and manag'd as *Chardons*, but is a little longer in *Whitening*. Remember to blanch no more than you are likely to use; because it rots as it stands. Set the Plants close together, and then there needs much less stuff to cover them, than when they are left standing in their old Places at such great distances. Seed is

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 27

is rais'd by transplanting some Plants in a By-place in the Spring; it is ripe in *August*. The Green Plants abide the Frost, and will produce Seed.

Chervil, is multiplied by Seed, and is used in *Sallads*, (vide *Sallad-Herbs*) sow a little every Month, beginning in *February*, to *September*, of which last you may expect Seed in *June* following. The Tops, while tender, are us'd only; unless you please to boil the Roots, which are much commended for *Aged Persons*.

Cherry-tree is rais'd by grafting on the *Black-Cherry Stone Stock*; *Dwarfs* for Walls or Pallisades, &c. on the *Morella Stock*, *Black Heart*, or the *small, bitter, early Cherry Stock*.

All which Stones are set in *November* on a Bed in your Nursery. The time of *Grafting* is the latter end of *January*, and all *February*; vide *Grafting*. Or by *Inoculation* in *June*, vide *Inoculation*.

28 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Sorts of Cherries.		When Ripe
Duke		In June
Flanders		
Heart		
Lukeward		In July, sometimes sooner.
Spanish-black		
Naples Cherries		
Common English		
Carnations, Dwarf		
Morella		
Great-Beaver		
Morocco Cherry		
Egriot		
Bigarreau		
Darling.		

Note, There are other sorts call'd by the Place they bear well in. There's the *May-Cherry* ripe in *May*. *Dwarfs* are planted at about 9 Foot Distance, *Standards* at 12 or 14 Foot, after the same way that *Apples* are, vide *Apples*.

Cions, either for *Grafting* or *Inoculating*, always take them from a goodly and plentifully-bearing Tree: For if it be from a young Tree, or one which has not yet born

born Fruit, (though of a most excellent Kind) it will be a long time e'er your Graft produce any Fruit considerable.

Cions for Cherries, Pears and Plumbs, cut off in *January*, for *Apples* in *March*, and let them lie some days in the Ground before they be used.

Cistus Male, and *Cistus Lodon*, their Culture is the same: They are rais'd from Seed sown on a Hot Bed, I presume, and the Plants must be housed in *Winter*. In *May* they begin to flower, and continue so to do till *September*, in which Month it is the safest, on a dry Day, to carry them into the *Conservatory*.

Colchicum or *Meadow Saffron*, is propagated by the Roots set about the end of *August*, or in *September*, 4 inches deep. It's Green Leaves put out in the Spring, but the Flowers appear not till *September*. There are several Sorts, and sometimes new Faces are produc'd by sowing the Seed, as soon as it is Ripe.

Columbines are rais'd by sowing the Seed of the best sorts in *April*; they will flower the year after. In *August* the Seed will be Ripe, in which Month you may sow them also.

Corn-flag, in Latin *Gladiolus*, of several Colours, they are rais'd of Off-sets set

30 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

in *September*, in all Soils almost ; and increase very much.

Corn-Sallet, a sort of *Lettuce*, is sown in *August*, and will abide the *Winter* : Or you may sow it *January* or *February*.

Cortusa Matthioli, *Bear's Sanicle*, is rais'd of Seed, and has the same Culture as *Celastrus*, which see; this flowers in *April*.

Cowslips, alias *Polianthus's*, may be rais'd of Seed, which is ripe in *August*, or sooner. Make a Bed of good Earth, and sow the Seeds in *September*, they will come up at Spring, and in *August* following you may transplant, to flower in *March* and *April*.

There are several sorts, both Single and Double, and every sowing produces new Variety.

Cresses, are to be sown every Month from *Candlemas* to *Michaelmas*, in Rows very thick. The sorts sold by the Seedsmen are the *Common*, the *broad-leav'd*, and the *curl'd Cresses*. The *Indian Cress*, alias *Nasturtium*, or *Capucin Capers*, are rais'd on a Hot Bed in *March*, or in good Earth in *April*. They must be transplanted along by some Wall or Tree, upon which they will run, if well water'd. The Buds before they flower are good to pickle in Vinegar

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 34

negar : The flowers are us'd in cold *Sal-lads*. Gather the Seed, which will fall off as soon as Ripe, 'tis ribb'd, and of a Pyramidal Figure.

Crocus's, of several Sorts and Colours, all which may be rais'd of Seed sown in *September*, in Earth neither too Fat, nor too Poor, expos'd to the Sun. The time of transplanting is the latter end of *July*, into such Soil as they were sown in. They flower in *February*.

Crown Imperial, several Kinds, they are commonly propagated from the Bulbs which are displanted in *June*, and kept out of the Ground till *August*. They require good rich Earth, and will languish in a dry Soil. Some are rais'd of Seed sown in *August*, but it is a tedious Way. They flower in *March* and *April*.

Cives are multiplied only by Off-sets in the *Spring* or *Autumn*, and the Leaves us'd in *Sallads*.

Cucumbers, the first are sown, first steeping the Seeds in Milk for a Day, in *February*, and so on to the middle of *May*, on Hot Beds, and transplanted as soon as they are fit. In *May* they will sprout in cold Earth. They come in early or late according as they were sown. Wet is prejudicial to the Seed, when new sown, often rotting it; but helps the Plants to

32 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Shoot, and is requir'd frequently in dry *Summers*. *April* is the time for transplanting either to Ridges (in wet Seasons) well prepar'd; (*i. e.*) the Natural Earth taken away, and the Trench fill'd with Horse-Dung, that has been thrown upon an Heap to heat, then cover'd with a little fine Earth 4 Inches Thick : Or in Holes (in dry *Summers*) fill'd with Dung almost, and cover'd with Earth; (the Holes are to contain the Water you give the Plants set in them.) Remember to skreen the newly-shifted Plants from the Sun for a few Days, till they have taken Root : Save some of the earliest for Seed.

Some eat them sliced with Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, and a little Oil; others slice an Onion to correct the Crudity; others use Oil, Vinegar and Sugar.

Currant-tree, is propagated by Slips from an old Root any time from the fall of the Leaf to the end of *February*. Plant at the distance of 3 or 4 Foot, or more, if you wou'd have the Trees grow large; but the longer they stand, the smaller the Fruit will be; the youngest Shoots bearing the largest Berries. Some cut out all the old Wood, and retain only the young; or transplant young Slips every 3 or 4 Years. There are 3 Sorts, the *White*, *Red*, and *Black*, not very common.

Cycla-

Cyclamens, are rais'd of Seed which we sow as soon as 'tis Ripe in Boxes, and at 2 years end transplant. There are 2 Sorts, the *Vernal* and the *Autumnal*: The *Vernal* is sown in the Spring, and the *Autumnal* in *Autumn*. They form first their Bults, then their Flowers. In Planting set them not above 2 Inches deep: The *Autumnal* delights in a little Shade; the *Vernal* in an airy Place. If you propagate from the Roots, do it in *June* or *July*, or before the time of their blowing.

Gypseum-tree, may be rais'd of Seeds, first steep'd till it swell, in the Month *October*, in light Ground; cover handsomly, and as soon as they appear, secure from the Frost; and if you sow not before *March*, guard off the *Summer-Heats*. Keep them clean from Weeds. *March* is the time both for transplanting and clipping, if warm; if 'tis cold, defer the latter Operation till *April* or *May*, after Rain.

Cytisus, is a tender Plant, and is propagated by Slips taken off in *June*, and set in a moist Place, in the Shade. It blossoms in *May*, and must be housed in *November*.

Daffodils, of several Sorts, are taken up in *June*, and kept dry till *September*; then set in vacant Places at the out-sides of the Garden. If you are minded to produce

34 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

new Faces, sow the Seeds in September, and in 2 or 3 years the Bulbs will be formed for transplanting.

Dens Canincy, or *Dog's-Tooth Violet*, is a kind of *Satyrion*, is increas'd by its Roots planted in *August* in fresh Earth, not dung'd. Wet is prejudicial to the newly-planted Bulb, and often rots it. It would not continue long out of the Ground, as some other *Bulbous Roots* will.

Dittany, is a Plant that abides Hardship, and may be propagated either by the Roots in *March*, or by its Seed sown in rich Earth, about the beginning of *September*: Take care you do not lose it; therefore cut off the Pods in *August*, before they open. There are *Red*, *White*, and *Ash-colour'd* Flowers, which appear in *June*.

Of *Dungs* and *Composts*.

Cows-Dung, is the best for most sorts of Flowers, if thoroughly rotten and dried, to get Worms, &c. out of it; then beat it small, and mix with good Earth.

Dears-Dung, where it may be had, is a very good Mixture for tender Plants, much of the Nature of *Cows*.

Horse-Dung, is chiefly us'd for Hot-Beds, and Plants of quick Growth, and may do well enough for Flowers, when rotten,
and

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 35

and treated as the *Cows-Dung*, or mix'd with it and good Mold.

Pigeons-Dung, as well as of *Poultry*, after its first Heat is over, is very proper for *Asparagus*, *Strawberries*, &c. if mix'd with good Mold, and for the *Figtree*, and such like *Exoticks*.

Pond-Mud, the stiff part of it is very good for light Ground, and the sandy part for stiff.

Saw-dust, when rotten, is very proper; but especially *Willow-Earth*, for fibrous-rooted Flowers, as *Auricula's*, &c.

Sheeps-Dung, is of the same Nature with *Deers*, and is commended by some Florists, when we are forc'd to transplant good Flowers in *Summer*, manag'd thus; put it into so much Water, as by stirring may turn it to Pap, and when dissolv'd, mix it with fine-sifted Earth above 4 or 5 times the Quantity, in which Composition plant; it adheres to the Plant, keeping it cool and moist, and causes it to thrive, as well as if it had been planted in its proper Season. For want of *Sheeps*, you may use *Cows-Dung*.

Straw, well rotten and mix'd with Earth, is good for fibrous-rooted Flowers, as *Anemonies*, &c.

Dwarf-Trees, are planted at 12 Foot Distance, especially *Pears*, with a *Dwarf-Apple*.

36 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Apple or *Cherry* between, and are order'd in the planting as *Apple-Standards*, &c. For the most part we let the *Grafts* of *Dwarfs* stand till the third Year, but remove those of *Standards* after the second. What I wou'd have you understand by ordering is, that *Dwarfs* must be prun'd both *Roots* and *Head* before they be planted, and set in newly-trenched Ground about half a Foot deep; for by the time the Earth is well settled, and the Holes fill'd up, they will be a full Foot in the Ground: Never plant Deeper.

Dwarf-Apples are the *Red Pippin*, *Kentish Pippin*, *Grey Pippin*, *Golden Pippin*, *Bardin*, *Rambour*, *Pome-Apis*, *Red* and *White Calvile*.

Dwarf-Pears are of three Seasons, *Summer*, *Autumna*, *Winter*.

Summer.

Bergamot
Petit Muscat
Petit Blanquet
Cuisse Madame
Rousselet de Reims
Cassolette
Boncretien

Autumna.

Autumnal.

Bergamot de Busy
Brute de Bonne
Messire Jean
The Grey Sugar Pear
Autumn Bergamot
Vermilian
Red Butter Pear

Winter.

Vergoleuse
Colmart
Ambrette
Russeline
Easter Bergamot
Bonchretien
Dry Martin

N. B. There are other Sorts, but these may suffice as a Specimen to the less-knowing, and if his Curiosity leads him farther, the Nursery-man will readily inform him of what sorts he has besides.

Earths.

Clay-Ground requires often digging and throwing into **Ridges**, that the **Sun** and **Frosts**

38 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Frosts render it lighter: Sand likewise taken out of Brooks must be mix'd with the Soil, and also old *Thatch*, *Turf-Ashes*, *Lime*, *Sawdust*, rotten *Wood*, with *Cows-Dung*, well rotted, especially where you design to plant *Flowers*.

Chalky Land shou'd have the same Treatment, being naturally Cold; though not so frequently.

Marly Land is meliorated by frequent Digging, and warm and light Composts.

Sandy Ground is best improv'd by dunging with *Pond-Mud*, *Cows-Dung*, &c. and is the properest Soil for Gardens.

The Quality of the *Earth*, where a Garden is design'd, may be known by the Smell and Taste; if you'll infuse an Handful or two of it in Water, for 8 or 10 Hours, you'll easily find it out by the Taste of the Water; and if it be bad, you may be assur'd the Fruit and Plants will be tainted with it.

Earwigs, a pernicious Enemy to *Flowers*, &c. are destroy'd by setting Hooves of *Neats-feet* on the Sticks you tie your *Flowers* to, in *June* and *July*, which they will go into for Shade about Noon, then take and shake them out.

Edgings, for your Knots and Borders, are of *Dwarf-Box*, (vide *Box*.) *Hyssop* either sown, or slips set in *March* and
April,

April, Thyme of several Sorts, *Germander*, *Marjoram*, *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Rosemary*, *Periwinkle*, *Violets*, set then; but these require to be clip'd often. *Pinks*, *Thrift* and *Savory*; but these are apt to die and leave Gaps in your Edgings. Never clip any of your Herbs after *Bartholomew-tide*, nor let your last clipping be very near, for that endangers them in the Winter following.

Endive White, or *Succory*, are very seldom sown before *Mid-May*, very thin, in order to be whiten'd where they grow; but those that are for Winter spending are not sown before *August*, on Beds of 4 or 5 Foot Wide; sow them by a Line, and thin them, if too near together: Water often, if the Season is Dry. In *September*, towards the end, begin to whiten it thus. Plant the Stocks near together, and tie them with 2 or 3 Bands, according as they are in Height, and in 20 days they will be whiten'd. When Frost comes, cut it close to the *Barth*, then cover with Plenty of Long Dung; by which means it being forc'd to spring up in Obscurity, its Shoots grow *White* and *Tender*. Some do it more neatly, by setting Props from Side to Side, to keep the Dung from touching it, and it will shoot up in the same manner, under such hollow covering as well

40 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

well as a closer, if you take care to stop up the Passages on all Sides, that no Light or Air get in. To have it long transplant some of it into your *Conservatory* in Winter: And for Seed you must let it continue Green, and in June it runs up to Seed. The *Wild Endive* is sown any time from *March*, to have the Plants strong for *Whitening* before Winter. *Endive* that is blanced in Summer, either where it was sown, or on the Bed it is transplanted to, should be a Foot one Plant off of another, and in a straight Line.

Esculents or Roots, and Plants for Food, which are sold by the *Seedsmen* are,

<i>Asparagus</i>	{ Common Dutch & Spanish.	<i>Cardon</i>	
<i>Alexander</i>		<i>Cellery</i>	
<i>Articboaks</i>		<i>Endive</i>	{ Plain Curl'd
<i>Beet</i>	{ Red White	<i>Fennel</i>	Italian
<i>Carrot</i>	{ Orange Red Yellow	<i>Garlick</i>	
<i>Carduus Maria.</i>		<i>Potato</i>	
<i>Cabbage</i>		<i>Parsnip</i>	
<i>Colliflower</i>		<i>Radish</i>	{ Black London Sandwich White
		<i>Rampions</i>	
			<i>Roccombo</i>

Rocombo

Succory

Saffry

Shallot

Turnep

{ Long
Round
Yellow

Scorzonera

Skerret

Elms us'd in Walks and Groves may be rais'd of Seed sown in *September*; let that part of your Nursery be the loosest and most tractable Ground, and when you have drawn out your Beds, give them a covering of an Inch in Thickness of the Hot Bed Mold; after that sow the Seed as distinctly as you can, or in Drills, having first steeped it till it swells in River Water; then cover it handsomely, and keep the Bed clear of Weeds. When the Plants are 8 or 10 Foot High, set them out at about 15 Foot asunder, and not above half a Foot deep in the Earth. The most spreading are the best and handsomest in Walks.

Eringo is rais'd of Seed in *September*, sown thin in light rich Ground, (if you design to have it grow there without Transplantation) keep the Weeds off and give it due Watering, especially in Hot Weather.

Fennel is sown in *March*; but if you let any of the preceding stand till it's Seed is Ripe, which is usually in *September*, you cannot

42 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

cannot be so careful but that some will shake off and prevent your sowing it. The old Roots put out fresh Shoots every Spring. The tender Leaves and Tuft, being mix'd, are eaten with *Vinegar*, or *Oil* and *Pepper*. The Stalks when young are peel'd and slit long-wise, and eaten with *Oil*, *Vinegar*, *Salt*, and *Pepper*. Take care of the Green Worm that is often met withal in the Stalks.

Figtree, the sorts that are planted in *England*, are the *Blue*, *Dwarf*, *Purple*, *Scio* and *Yellow*, against Walls most expos'd to the Sun, or in Cases. They are propagated by laying in *March*, (peg down a young Branch, about half a Foot deep, or not so much, and it will be fit to be taken off in a Year) and in *March* a year after you may plant your Layers. The Dung of *Poultry* mix'd with some rich Mold is a very proper Compost for the *Figtree*. Water well after Setting, and as you see occasion, till *May*; when you must do it once every Week; in *June* almost every day, especially those planted in Cases. In *June* or *July* you have the first Fruit; the second Crop in *September*. I had almost forgot to tell you to let those planted by Walls have some Liberty, and not be close tack'd thereto, as other Wall-Trees are, but rather up-held by Poles fasten'd to the Wall:

Wall: In Winter you may put them nearer the Walls, and take care to defend 'em from the Cold, and so to do from *October* to *April*, or near it. You may take off all the Suckers every Winter from the Foot near the Root, and plant them in a Trench near a Wall, and cover; these will furnish you with Store.

Never let *Figtrees* grow High; therefore the new thick Branches ought to be shortened to a Foot or thereabout, and the Bud at the end of the Branch in the Spring to be broken off; the same course in pinching Buds in Summer is also profitable; cut off the weakest Branches, because the thick and strongest always bear. A Layer when planted must be cut to the length of a Foot above its Roots, and set in a Case or Basket of 6 Inches Square, and put into an Hot Bed, if you wou'd have it make Vigorous Shoots.

Firtree may be rais'd of Seeds sown in *March* or *September*. The best time for removing them is *January* or *February*. You may clip it, if you wou'd have it grow thick like a *Cypress*; do that in *March*.

44 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Flowers, a Catalogue of them, for every
Month in the Year.

January.

In this Month blow,

The Single *Anemonies*
Winter *Cyclamens*
Snow Drops
Primroses

February.

Now Blow,

Persian Iris
Crocus's
Hepatica's
Yellow Gilliflowers
Primroses and Anemonies
Mezerion Tree

March.

Bulbous Iris's
Poliantbus's
Cyclamens Hepatica's
Daffodils, Violets
Hyacinths

Jonquils

Fonquils
Auricula's

Some of the 2 preceding Months

April.

Dazies and Hepatica's
Iris's, Keiri or Wall-flower
Rosemary
Pansies, Ranuncula's
Polianthus's, Auricula's
Tulips, Gentianella's
Crown Imperial
Double Paradise
Syringa's Fritillaries
Laurustinus Tree
Star of Bethlehem,
Marsh Marigold

May.

Columbines and Tulips
Peonies
Double Fonquils
Ranuncula's
Asphodels
Yellow Lilly
Lychnis
Orchis, Pinks
Roses { *Common, Cinnamon,*
 { *and Gilder.*

Veronica's

46 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Veronica's
Stock-Gilly-Flowers
Star-flower
Chalcedons
Crowfoot
Martagon
Bee-flowers
Campanella's
Honey Suckles
Bugloss, Moly
Cyannus's
Cytisus
Chama-iris
Iris's, or Flower de Luce's

June.

Snap-Dragons
Amaranthus's
Antirrhinum
Campanula
Convolvulus
Lychnis, Pinks
Nasturtium Ind.
Fraxinella
Jasmines, Honey Suckles
Carnations, Pansies
Roses, Campions
Poppies, Marigolds
Stock-Gilliflowers
Corn-flag, Satyrions

Hollyhocs

Hollyboes
Tube-roses
Digitalis or Forgloves
Monks-hood,
Candy-Tufts

July.

Several of the last Month.

Basils
Geranium's
Gladiolus
July-flowers, all sorts
Clematis, or Virgin's-Bower
African Marigolds
Thlaspi Creticum
Veronica, Lark-beels
Lupines, Scabious
Marvel of Peru
Lobel's Catchflies
Lillies of all sorts
Apples of Love
Marigolds
Everlasting Pea
Sweet Smelling Pea
Female Balsams
Dittany
Scarlet Beans
Oleanders
Passion-flower

Cardinal

48 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Cardinal-flower

Sun flower

Thorn-Apple

Valerian

August.

Several of the last Month.

Colchicum

Autumnal Hyacinths

Belvederes,

And in July

Ranuncula's

Cyclamens

Amaranthus's

Starwort

Nigella, Monthly Roses

Hellebore

Jasmines

The Mallow-Tree

September.

Amomum Plinii

Several of the preceding Months.

Love-Apples

Moly, Colchicums

Garnsey Lilly

Indian Pinks

Æthiopick

Ethiopick Apples

Span. Jasmine

Musk Rose

October.

Pansies

Amomus

{ And several of the preceding Months.

Heliotrops

Arbutus

November.

Anemonies, Single

Winter Cyclamens

Pansies

Dazies

Snap-Dragons

Some Stock Gilliflowers

December.

Those of the foregoing Months.

N. B. Some of the above-nam'd Flowers blow sooner or later according as the Soil they grow in is, or the time they were planted at.

Fox-gloves or *Digitalis* may be rais'd of Seed in *April*. The Seedling-Plant will
D be

50 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

be fit to remove in *September* following. You may split the old Roots as you do *Carnations*. They require watering often in Hot Weather.

Fraxinella is a sort of *Dittany*, and is propagated either by the Seed sown in light Ground in *August*, (cover those that come up in Cold Weather with long Straw, or dry Dung,) which will be big enough to be transplanted the *April* following; it will require Water in Hot Weather: Or from the Roots set in *March*.

Fritillaria or *Chequer'd Lillies* grows best in Pots fill'd with Fat Earth, being set about 3 Inches Deep. It loves to be cool, and when the Season is Hot, requires proper Watering. The Bulbs are displanted in *August*; they will not abide long out of the Earth. Its Seeds are sown in the same Month thus: Take away the Earth from the Bed you design to sow them on about 4 Inches, then lay flat Stones or Tiles all over the remaining Earth, fill up again with fine sifted Mold, then sow the Seed of your choicest Flowers not too thick, an Inch asunder, then riddle more of the richest Mold upon them, half an Inch thick. The Stones make the Bulbs grow bigger, when they are hinder'd from striking deep into the Earth.

Garlic?

Garlick is either set (I mean its Cloves) in *February* or *March*; or its Seed sown in good rich Soil. About the end of *June* tie the Leaves in Knots, which will make it head and prevent their Spindling; it may be taken up in *August*.

Garnsey Lilly delights in a warm rich Sandy Soil, and is propagated by its Bulbs, or Off-sets from the Bulbs set in *April*, in some Corner, where it may be expos'd to the Sun.

Gelder Roses is increased by its Suckers set in *October* or *November*.

Gentianella is usually propagated by parting the Roots in *March*. Some set it as an Edging all along the Borders.

Gilliflowers, or *July-flowers*, from the Month they usually blow in, are increas'd by laying thus: First trim the Slip, that you design to lay, and top it; then cut it half through from one of the middle Joints to the next Joint toward you (having provided your self with hooked Sticks, and some good Earth to cover the Cut withal) leaving length sufficient for pegging down: If you lightened the Earth about the Root first, it might be as well, then peg it down so as that the slit may open, and the head of the Slip look upward; deal gently with it, that you break it not off from the Root, after that Earth

52 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

ſit up and water it then, and as often as you ſee Occaſion. This work is done from *Mid-June* to *Lammas*. In a Month or 6 Weeks after, if well water'd or Rain happen, they will have taken Root, and may be taken off and planted either in Beds or Pots; but never where an old one ſtood, unleſs you renew the Earth. Plant your Layers not too deep, which deſtroys them.

In ordering them after; they delight in light Earth, Ox and Cow-Dung well rotted and mix'd with it, one part Manure to 2 of Earth, in which plant the Layers. Mr. Gilbert ſays, Rotten Tanners Rubbiſh converted into Earth, and laid to ſweeten three Months, and rotten Wood-Pile Earth, and the Rubbiſh of old Walls, with a little old decay'd Lime mix'd well together in this Proportion,

Tanners Rubbiſh 1 Barrowful
Wood-Pile Earth 4 Barrowsful
Old Lime a quarter of a Peck,

is an excellent Compoſt, and a great Secret. Let not all the Spindles remain; 2 or 3 are ſufficient, which you muſt tie to ſome Sticks, elſe the wind will break them off. Wet in Winter is as prejudicial to this Flower as it is beneficial in Summer,

for

for it will abide the Frosts better than Rains. The Earth about your *Gilliflowers* ought to be renew'd every Year, especially in the Beds. Let the Pots wherein you set your Layers (which shou'd be of the best sorts, that you may remove out of the Wet in Winter) have holes in the Bottom, to let out the superfluous Moisture, and if you are minded to water your Flowers, you may dip the Pots into a Tub of prepar'd Water, and the Earth will attract the Moisture through the Holes. *Pigeons Dung*, or that of any Poultry, will make *Gilliflowers* come in sooner. The Seed of your best Flowers, or the *Dutch Seed* sown in April on good Ground, not much expos'd to the Sun, especially the Noon, will produce very good Flowers, and often new variety of Colours. Sow them thin, and sift the Earth half a Finger thick over them; and in September following you may transplant them, and expect Flowers, if they like their Soil, the Summer after.

Names are commonly given them according to the Owner or Friend's Fancy: The abovenam'd Mr. *Gilbert* has describ'd some of the sorts by their Colours; but whether his Names agree with those others give them, I cannot tell, those of his are these;

24 The Young Gardener's Director.

Crown of Bohemia

Emperour

King Charles H.

Queen Catherine

Red and White.

King Solomon

Purple Imperial

Musidorus

Prince William

Orlinans

Fair Helena

Glory of Worcester

Purple and White.

Empress

Countess

Teague's Delight

Phisbe

Crimson and White.

Mayor of London

The Giant

Romulus

Florida

Fair Rosanna

Paramour

Flambosa

Scarlet and White.

William the Conquerour, Red and Blush.
Pluto, Deep Clove Colour and Black. Mayor
of York, Blush and White. The Wiggon a
self-colour'd Purple.

Golden

Golden Grove	}	Scarlet.
Golden Fleece		
Prince of Orange		
Princess of Orange		

Giant Clove	}	Cloves
Astragon		
Birtha		

Bedford Tawny, Tawny, Scarlet and White.

There are *Piquettees* 2 or 3 Sorts, and many others, which I shou'd be too tedious, and not advantageous, to the Reader in repeating, since scarce 2 *Florists*, that are Strangers, agree in their Names.

Some set Slips, especially of the small Cloves in *February* or *Autumn*, so early as that they may have taken Root before the Summer, or Winter come on; set them in the Shade, or in a place not expos'd all day to the Sun, till they have taken Root.

Queen's Gilliflower, or *Dames Violet*, are rais'd of Slips in *March*; shade and water. If your young Plants offer to flower, nip off the Bud; for if it flowers, it will assuredly die: There are *White*, *Purple*, and *double Striped*.

Stock-Gilliflowers are rais'd commonly of Seed sown in *April*, at the Full Moon,

56 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

(according to Sir *Hugh Platt* and others) not too thick in good light Earth, when they are 3 or 4 Inches High take them all up and throw some Sand upon the Bed to render it poorer; then plant them again at a convenient Distance, this do for 3 Full Moons to make them grow low; those that run up are in danger of being kill'd in the Winter. They commonly die the second Winter; but you may take off slips (let it be of those that have no Buds) in *March* at some distance from the Stocks, that they be not too long, then slit down the Bark about half an Inch in 3 or 4 Places, which must be set in the Ground 3 or 4 Inches with the Bark turn'd up; close up with Earth, shade and water for some time, it will take Root and Flower. They must be planted in good Ground to flower in *September*. Some *Florists* remove them with Safety 2 or 3 times in the Winter. Often removing does not only contribute to their Worth, but Duration: Let it be once a Month, if not at the *Full Moon*. There are several Colours and Sorts of *Leucoiums* or *Stock-Gilliflowers* both Single and Double, the latter never have Seed. Sow the Seed of the best single ones.

Gooseberry-tree has the same Culture as the *Curran-tree*, (which see) only wou'd not be

be clip'd as the other is usually to make the Fruit ripen sooner, but thin, or let those Branches be cut off that grow unhandfomely. The best sorts of *Gooseberries* are the *Cbrystal*, *Great Amber*, *Red* and *Yellow*. Note, You must plant young Slips every 3 or 4 Years, if you wou'd have them Large, else they degenerate every Year. Set at the same distance and time you do *Currans*.

Grafting is done 3 Ways chiefly, viz. *Shoulder Grafting*, *Grafting in the Cliff*, and *Tongue*, or *Whip Grafting*, call'd also *Lipping* and *Linging*.

Shoulder Grafting, proper only for large Trees, is perform'd thus: Cut the Body of the Tree off 4 or 5 Foot above Ground, smooth the Top (which is commonly sawn off) to make it close with the *Cion*, then cut the *Cion* ready, and lay it to the Place, where you intend to fix it, to know the exact Depth of the Hole you are to make between the Bark and the Wood, after that drive in your Instrument (whether of Wood, Bone, or Ivory,) between the Wood and the Bark to make a place for your *Cion*, which you must put in as soon as the Instrument is pulled out, and when you have inserted as many *Cions* as you think convenient Clay the *Graft* to keep out the Wet. Take care you

48 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

break not the Bark in driving in the Instrument. This work is done at the beginning of *April*.

Grafting in the Clift is done in *March* and the beginning of *April*, (but sooner in *Pears* and those Trees whose Sap rises sooner) having cut the *Stock*, and stop'd it, (if you put only one *Cion* in) then cleave the *Stock* with a Chissel, or your pruning Knife, about 2 Inches Deep, having a long Wedge, &c. to hold it open till the *Cion* is ready, being cut Wedge-wise, or with 2 Shoulders; place in the *Clift*, observing this, to have the Barks of both even. Cover the Chink with *Moss*, then tie and clay as usually. That side of the Wedge in the *Cion* is to be cut thinner, which is to be next the Wood.

Whip Grafting is when the *Stock* and *Cion* are exactly of a Thickness. Slope them both alike a full Inch or more; then tie one upon the other as soon as they will lie true, bind and clay the Place. Or make a slit with your Knife in the bare Place of the *Stock*, beginning towards the top of the Slope, and so slitting it a little way, and doing the like in the stop'd face of the *Cion*, but beginning at the same Distance from the lower End, as was done from the Tip of the *Stock*, and so carrying it upward, after that join them by thrusting the

the one slice into the other, till they cover exactly. Then Clay, &c.

Besides these three usual Ways, there are *Side-Grafting*, and *Grafting by Approach*, *Ablatation* or *Enarching*, in *March* and *April*.

Side-Grafting is perform'd thus; Cut the *Cion* Slope-wise, take off from a smooth Place of the *Stock* on the *West-side* as much Bark as the *Cion* will cover (the Head of the *Stock* uncut off) make it fast by binding and claying. At the year's end, if it take, cut off the Head of the *Stock* at the grafted Place, and Clay it: Some do it by cutting the Bark in this form, T. when it will not rise well; fit the *Cion* to it, and tie up, and Clay, as above.

Grafting by Approach, &c. is when 2 Trees, whose Fruit would propagate, grow so near that the *Stock* and *Branch* may be join'd, by cutting the side of the *Branch* and *Stock* 3 Inches Long, so fitting them that the Passages of the Sap may join, in which posture let them be bound and clay'd; when they are well cemented, cut off the Head of the *Stock*, as also the *Cion* underneath; then close the grafted Place, that it may subsist by the *Cion* only: This manner of *Grafting* suits best with *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Pomgranates*, and such like.

The

60 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

The best way of *Grafting* is to cut the *Cion* up to a Joint.

Hartshorn or *Buckshorn Sallad*, its Seed is sown in *March*, very Thick, the Leaves are us'd in *Sallads*, and will Spring again after cutting, as *Parsley*, *Cives*, &c. The Seed will be fit to gather in *August*.

Hellebor may be transplanted in either *March* or *September*, it flowers not till *December*, and requires a good Soil.

Hepatica's, there are several Sorts, may be propagated of Seed sown in *September*, in good substantial Earth, and transplanted as soon as they are fit: Or of Slips in *March* or *September*; they abide the Cold well enough, and will thrive, if the Ground be good, in any Exposure.

Herbs for *Drying* are gather'd best about the *Full Moon* in *June*, or *Midsummer*; dry them as you do *Hay* in the Sun, and not in the Shade as some Physicians order; let them not lie out till they are Brittle. In this Month you may gather,

Bawn

Betony Leaves and Flowers.

Borage Flowers.

Bugloss Flowers.

Germander

Hyssop

Lavender

Marjoram

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 61

Marjoram

Mint

Mercury

Pellitory of the Wall

Roses, White and Damask

Rue

Sage

Savine

Scabious

Wormwood, Roman

Marshmallows

Camomile Flowers

Penny-royal

Tbyme

} *July*

Holyhocks, Double and Single, of several Colours, their Seeds are sown in *April*, and the Plants will be fit to shift in *October* following: Plant next the Walls or Hedges of your Garden.

Hot-Beds are made several ways, but that of *Mr. De la Quintinye*, seems to me as good as any; after you have mark'd out your Bed (which must lie open to the Sun) drive Stakes into the Ground at 4 Foot distance at each end in Breadth, the Length at your Pleasure and Occasion, then lay your Dung endeavouring that the ends of the Straw may be inward, after the first Layer is finish'd, tread it, or make it even with your Fork, continue it to the design'd

62 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

design'd Height, (which is commonly about 3 Foot) proportionating it still by Layers, tread it well, and make the Surface of equal Height, then place Boards all round to hold up the Earth, which must be Rich, and all sifted, the thickness of 4 Inches. Then place Rods arch-wise over the Bed for the supporting of Mats, &c. that must be laid over it, that will help it to heat. Before you sow upon it, see the Heat, which must be but little more than warm, not hot. When the Heat lesseneth at any time, you may increase it by laying new Dung to the Sides of it. Horse-Dung is chiefly us'd fresh, and thrown upon an Heap in any sweet place, where no Rain or Wet will fall upon it. Remember always that wet cools the heat of the Dung, which you must keep off as well as you can when in the Bed. *Hot-Beds* are made for *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, and for several exotick Plants, that will not thrive in the colder Months in our Climate. When the Seeds you have sown appear, be sure to give them Air, by raising your Glass Frames or Mats, &c. Do it by degrees, else they may suffer by the Heat of the Sun.

Mr. Evelyn in his *Discourse of Earths*, directs in making *Hot-Beds*, to dig a Pit 4 Foot deep, of Breadth and Length, as occasions

occasions require; wall this Pit on every side with Brick, or erect a Wall above Ground, or part above and part under, then fill it with Dung from the Stable, and tread it well. In this put Wooden Cases of about a Foot deep, bored full of Auger-holes at the Bottom; fill them with Earth rich and light, and add hot Dung between them, in which Cases sow your Seeds, and these Cases and the Earth in them will be kept warm by this means, so long as a Hot-Bed is necessary. Provide a shelter over the whole against Rain and Cold, and you may have Frames of Glass over some of the Cases where there is most need. By this method you have your Pit and Cases every Year ready, requiring only a supply of fresh Dung. The first Hot-Beds are made in *January*, and continu'd as the Seeds you sow require.

Humble-Plant, vide *Annals*.

Hyacinths, there are great variety of them: Most of them are hardy Plants (except the great *Indian Tuberosse-rooted Hyacinth*, which is to be housed in *September*, and set again in *April*;) and are shifted or sown of Seed in *September*: The Seed is managed as the *Fritillaries*, vide *Fritill*. In planting these Bulbs, let it be in Furrows 5 or 6 Inches deep, and 9 or 10 asunder, or not so deep, according as the
Bulbs.

64 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Bulbs are for Bigness. They will continue 4 Years, without transplanting, unless they produce too many Suckers, and so cramp the growth of the Flowers. *The Indian Hyacinth* above mention'd is taken up every Year: They flower in *March* and *April*.

Hyssop, is propagated either by its Seed or Slips set in *March* or *April*.

Holly-tree, is preferable to most of our Native Greens, and may be rais'd from the Berries, when ready to drop; wash them from their Mucilage, bruise them a little, then wipe them with a Cloth, after that put them into the Ground: They will hardly appear the first Year; remove them the third or fourth Year, and remember it delights not in rich or manur'd Ground, which makes it degenerate, but in Gravelly Soil it will retain its Colour. *Hollies* may be Grafted as *Apples*, &c. *Holly-Sets* will make a very handsome Fence. Some propagate *Hollies* by laying along in the Ground well rooted Sets, a Yard or more in Length; and stripping off the Leaves and Branches, cover with Earth and they will send out vast quantities of Suckers.

Honey-suckles, grow commonly in Woods, and are introduc'd into Gardens to cover *Arkours*, adorn the Walls of Houses, &c. Nothing is more easily increas'd than they;
for

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 69

for every Branch will take Root if laid in the Ground in *January* or *February*, if the Weather is proper, or you may stay till *March*. *French Honey-suckles* are rais'd of Seed in *April*, and transplanted as soon as they are fit, vide *Perennials*.

Hypericum Frutex, Woody, *St. John's-Wort*, is increas'd by Layers or Suckers: It rises about a Yard in Height, and flowers in *May*, and is a Tree that well becomes the best of Gardens.

Jasmine, there are several sorts, the *White*, the *Spanish*, the *Yellow*, the *Indian*. They flower from *July* to the middle of *August*. The *White* and *Yellow* will abide the Winter; increasing by Suckers or Slips, which are taken off in *March* or *April*: The *Indian* and *Spanish* are planted in Boxes, and are to be housed in Winter: These are grafted by *Approach* in *April*, or laid in *March*, thus. Choose the shortest Branches, and making little Trenches in the Earth, just by them, lay them in; water often, which makes them take Root the sooner, and in *September* they will be fit to remove into an *Eastern* or *Southern* Exposure. You may Graft or lay the hardy Sorts; lay long Dung about the Root of these in Winter to keep off the Frosts.

Inoculation or *Budding*, may be perform'd any time from the middle of *May* to *August*.

66 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

gust in this manner: Cut off a vigorous Shoot from a Tree of a good Kind; then make choice of a smooth place in your Stock, (which for this Operation shou'd not exceed three or four years Growth,) slit the Bark about an Inch, then cross it thus **I** or **T** taking heed you cut not the Wood, for that will hinder them from joining; which done prepare your Bud, which must be cut off with a sharp Knife, entring pretty deep into the Wood, and cutting it of the same length with the Slit, endeavouring always to have the Bud in the middle; but if in paring the Bud, the Eye of it shou'd fall out, take another; then put your Bud in between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock at the Cross-Slit, directing it by the Stalk where the Leaf grew, till it closes exactly; then bind the Stock with Woolen Yarn, to make them join the better, which (if the Operation is well perform'd) will be in a Month or less; when you perceive them united loose the Yarn, that it hinder not the Circulation of the Sap. You may put 2 or 3 Buds into the same Stock, and preserve the best. Make choice of an Evening or a cloudy Day, when you design to Bud, and begin soon enough, that if your first attempt fail, you may make a second Essay. *Inoculation* is the only way by which

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 67

which we raise *Peaches, Nectarines, Abricots, Cherries, Hollies, Pears, Plumbs, &c.* though some graft them, yet this is both the cleaner and safer Way; for no Clay is us'd, and if your Buds take not, you may graft at last. The Spring following (if you find it necessary) cut off the Head of the Stock, above the Bud, sloping and give it a little Clay. Always inoculate pretty high at first for fear of a Miscarriage.

Iris's, there are many sorts of them, which are propagated from their Bulbs: Take them up about the end of *August*, or beginning of *September*, and transplant into good rich Earth, not much expos'd to the Sun. You may take up the Roots, when the Green Leaves are dead to the Ground in *June, &c.* and order them as *Tulips, &c.* till *October*. If your Inclinations lead you to sow the Seed, you must do that in *September* on a Bed of rich Ground, very thin, cover it lightly, those that are not bulbous will flower the third year: There are some sorts that produce no Seed. Every *Bulbous Iris* has 9 Leaves in each Flower, those on the out-side are call'd *Chins*, those that run streight out are call'd *Tongues*, and the upright Leaves we term *Soils*.

Jonquils, are commonly multiplied by the Bulbs as *Daffodils*, being a Species of them,

68 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

them, requiring to be planted in a Kitchen-Garden Soil; plant them about 4 Inches deep, and at about the same distance; their Bulbs shou'd be set as soon as may be; but if you are necessitated to keep them out of the Earth some time, put them in to Moss a little moistened. As for the raising of them of Seeds, *vide Daffodils.*

Juniper-tree, there are three sorts, *Male*, *Female*, and *Dwarf*, which may be rais'd of the Seed sown in a place of your Nursery, that is not the richest, in *October*, (as the *Cypress*) without watering, it will peep in 2 Months: To make it grow Tall, prune and cleanse it to the very Stem, and loosen the Earth about its Roots, but with Discretion, for fear of Wounding, &c.

Kernels, are sown in *November*, and those proper for every kind of Fruit are mentioned in their Place, as those for *Apples*, *Cherries*, &c. The time of planting out the Stocks to more commodious Distances for Grafting and Inoculating is the Month of *January*.

Kidney-Beans, are set any time in *April* or *May* in rich Ground, 4 or 5 Inches asunder, or at such a distance as one may grow without incommoding another, which they will do, if their Leaves interfere, as soon as they come up: Make Drills and fill

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 69

fill them with rotten Dung, which cover with a little Earth, then sow or set them, after that rake over the Mold even, so as to hide the *Beans*: You may set 2 Rows on a Bed of 30 Inches Breadth, or as you please, always observing to sow them in a dry Day; for wet rots them, if it falls before they Sprout. They appear in a Fortnight or less, according as the Weather is for Warmness. They require sticking, and the tenderest Cods are either eaten, or Pickled thus; pick the Stalk off, string the Beans, lay them in Vinegar and Salt 9 or 10 Days, then boil with some *Allum* and *Fennel*, or *Vine-Leaves*, till they are Tender or Crisp rather, after they are cold put them into an Earthen-Pot, Layer upon Layer, putting between each Layer Cloves, Mace, Ginger, *White*, Pepper, *Fennel*, Dill, or what you Fancy, often filling the Pot with the best Vinegar. Some eats the full Beans, shelling them like Pease; they have the Taste of mealy Pease, and can scarce be distinguish'd from them. There are the *White*, *Speckled*, and *Canterbury Kidney-Beans*.

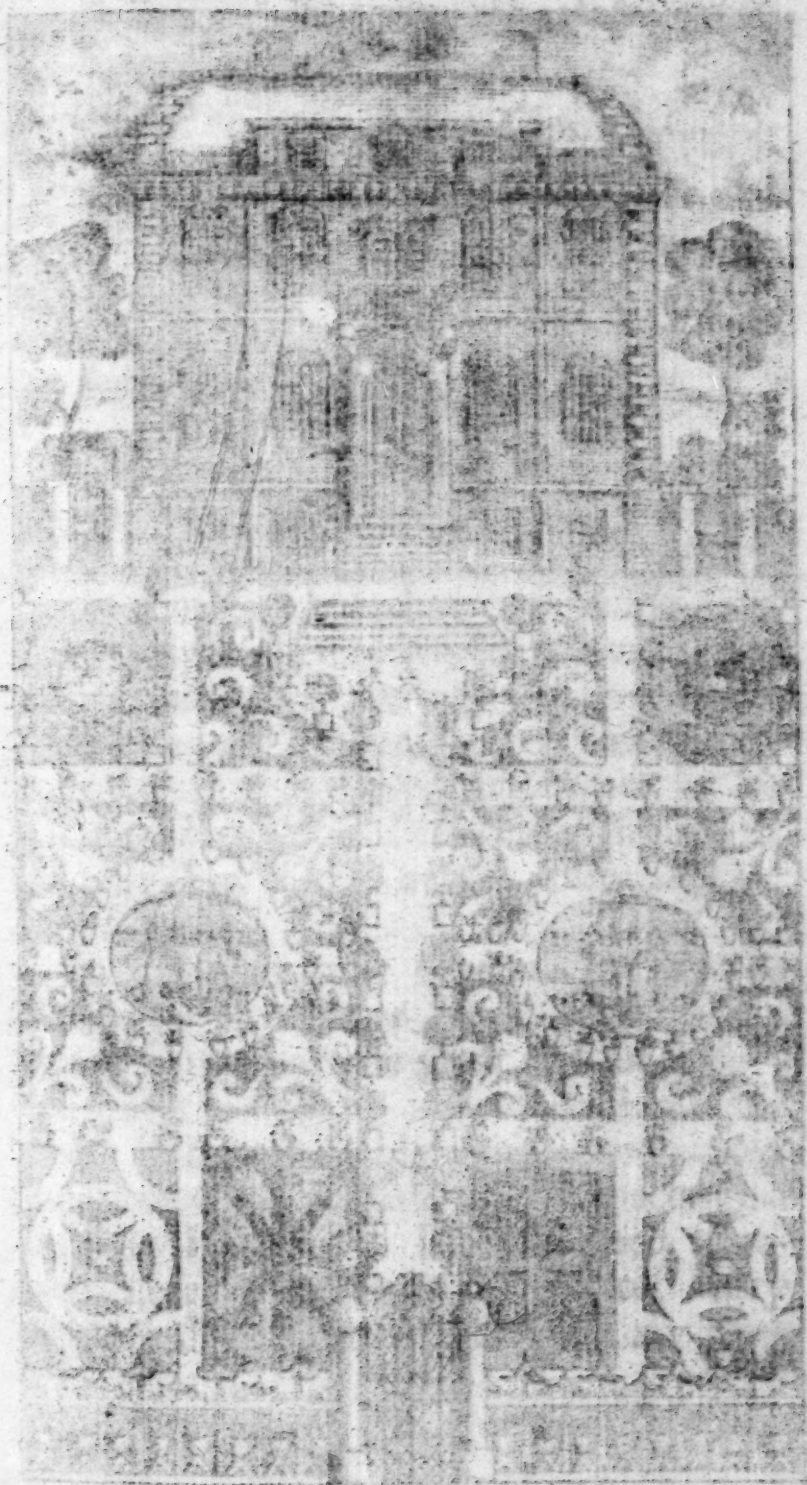
Kitchin

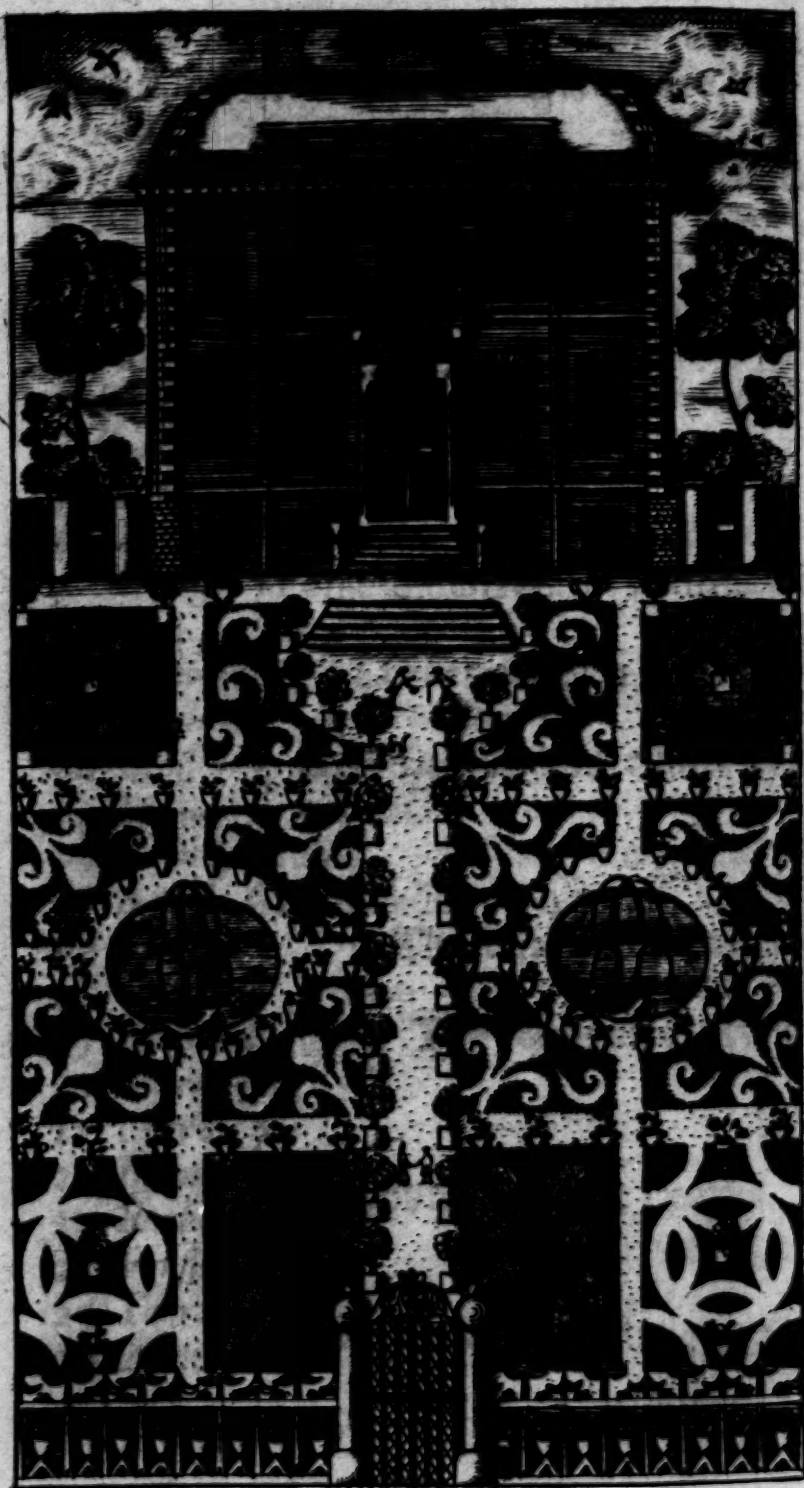
70 The Young Gardener's Director.

Kitchen-Garden Herbs, or those us'd in Salads, according to Mr. Evelyn are,

Ordering and Culture.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Endive | } | Blanch'd |
| 2 | Succory | | |
| 3 | Cellery | | |
| 4 | Sweet-Fennel | } | Earth'd up. |
| 5 | Rampions | | |
| 6 | Roman | } | Tied up to blanch. |
| 7 | Coffe | | |
| 8 | Silesian | | |
| 9 | Cabbage | } | Tied close up. |
| 10 | Lop-Lettuce | | |
| 11 | Corn-Sallet | } | Pome and blanch of themselves |
| 12 | Parslane | | |
| 13 | Cresses | } | Leaves all of a Size. |
| 14 | Spinage | | |
| 15 | Sorrel, French | } | Seed-Leaves and those next them. |
| 16 | Sorrel, Greenland | | |
| 17 | Radish | } | The young Leaves only. |
| 18 | Turnep | | |
| 19 | Mustard | } | The tenderest Leaves. |
| 20 | Scarvy-grass | | |
| 21 | Chervil | } | The youngest Leaves. |
| 22 | Burnet | | |
| 23 | Rocket | | |
| 24 | Parsley | } | The young Tops or Leaves. |
| 25 | Tarragon | | |
| 26 | Mints | } | The Tender Shoots |
| 27 | Sampier, | | |





- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 27 | Sampier | } | The young Shoots & Leaves. |
| 28 | Balm | | |
| 29 | Sage, Red | | |
| 30 | Shalots | } | The Tops. |
| 31 | Cives and Onions | | |
| 32 | Nasturtium Ind. | } | The Flowers and Bud-Flowers. |
| 33 | Rampions, Belgrade | | |
| 34 | Trip-Madam | } | The Seed, Leaves, and young Tops. |
| 35 | Hartshorn, likewise. | | |

Knots, for the Flower-Garden are as different as the Fancies of Men; for that which is taking with one, is rarely so with another; but that my young Gardener may not be at a loss for Forms, I have drawn out a few according to my Fancy, and if he wou'd have greater Variety, he may be furnish'd by Mr. Meager in his *Compleat English Gard'ner 10th Edition 4to*, sold by Mr. Wetton at the *Three Daggers*, in *Fleetstreet*.

In ordering your Grounds, where you design to have your *Knots*, take care to lay it Level, and use great care in gathering out the Weeds, and to meliorate the Soil, if Barren, vide *Earths* and *Dungs* mentioned before, else your Expectations will be frustrated. I do not need to repeat here what Ground or Soil every Flower delights in, which you may meet with

72 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

with under their respective Heads; therefore provide your self of *Composts* before you look out for Flowers; yet I may tell you that your Borders, Walks, or Allies, ought to be proportion'd to the bigness of your piece of Ground, Borders from 2 to 3 and an half Feet in Breadth, and Allies from one Foot to two, as you Fancy, or more: The great Walks are made broader or narrower at Pleasure. Your Beds or Borders, when drawn out, shou'd be in the form of a Carp's Back, and not cast up too high, especially in dry Sandy Ground, for all the Wet runs off, and rarely stays to sink in to nourish what you plant. The time for making,

Flower-Knots, is the beginning of *September* or *March*, according as the Nature of your Ground is; if Dry, *September*; if Wet, *March*; which is the safer Season; though you must water very often if that Month and *April* prove Dry. Dung your *Knots* every Year, in the Spring.

Lavender, is increas'd by the Slips in *March*, or by sowing the Seed then, or in *April*; there are 2 Sorts.

Laurel-tree, a very handsome Green, and is propagated either by the Seed or Berries as soon as they are Ripe, or when the *Bay-berries* are sown, which see: Or of Layers in *July*; sometimes of cutting about
the

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 73

the end of *August*. There are some who call it the *Cherry-Bay* or *Bay-Cherry*, which see.

Laurustinus, a pleasant Flower-Tree, of which there are two Sorts, the Ordinary, and the *Portuguese*; they are rais'd of Seed sown as soon as they are Ripe, in good light Ground: Or of Suckers or Layers.

Leeks are multiplied by the Seed in *March*, or by their Roots set either in *Autumn* or *Spring*. Their Seed is ripe in *September*. They delight in well prepared Earth.

Lettuces, there are several sorts, which may be had of the Seedsmen, and are these,

Cabbage-Lettuce abides Winter in
dry Ground,

Silesia, B.

Lombard

Roman, B.

Arabian

Rose

Red

Savoy, B.

Cosse, B.

Brown Dutch

Aleppo

Curled, B. abides

Winter

} Lettuce,

E

AR

74 *The Young Gardener's Direction.*

All these are sown any time from *February* to *August* in Cold Earth, in the other Months on Hot-beds, unless it be a warm dry Season. Some of them are blanched by tying up, and are eaten with the *Cabbage-Lettuce*, &c. that are young. I put a 8 against the sorts that are usually blanch'd.

Lettuces are sown in dry Land, with *Parship*, *Carrot*, &c. or alone, as you please. They may be transplanted if too thick at 8 or 10 Inches distance, if you cannot use them while young. There are *Belgard*, *Genoa*, *Capucin*, *Aubervillers*, *Perpignan*, *Austrian* and others, which are not so common, as those above nam'd.

Lillies, are of several sorts, and are commonly multiplied by the Bulbs set in *October*, in Borders garnish'd with Flowers of the little Kind, or at the outsidies of your Garden. They delight in moist sorts of Earth.

Lilly of the Valley is not a Bulbous Root: It is increas'd by separating the Roots in *December*, and setting it in the Shade (because it usually grows in the Woods) about 3 Inches deep: Water it in dry Seasons.

Lupines, vide *Annuals*.

Lycnis, vide *Annuals*, or *Campions*.

Mallow-shrub, there are two sorts of this Shrub, *White* and *Purple*, which flower in *August*

The Young Gardener's Director. 73

August and September, until the cold prevent them. It is increas'd by Layers, or by the Seed in April, and transplanted.

Manuring or Dunging of a Garden may be perform'd any time when you dig, which Work is done in Winter and Spring.

Maracoe or Passion-Flower is sown on an Hot-bed in March, take care to cover the Roots in Winter from the Frosts, in the place you remove it to. Its Roots spread wonderfully, and will thrive in all sorts of Earth, but better in Moist than in Light. You may propagate it by the Roots, always planting them where they may have as much Sun as possible.

Marjoram, there are several sorts; the *Fine-sweet* sown about the end of April; the *Common Sweet* is increas'd by Slips in March, as is the *Pot-Marjoram*; and by the Roots.

Marum Syriacum, its Culture is the same with that of *Celastus* or *Cardinal Flower*, and requires to be set within the Ground in Winter. You slip it in April to increase it: Defend it from Cats who will certainly destroy it.

Marigolds, vide *Annals*.

Martagons, or *Mountain Lillies*, there are the *White*, the *Spotted*, that of *Canada*, *Martagon* of *Constantinople*, *Red* and *Yellow*, the *Hungarian*, the *Virginian*, that of *Pompony*;

76 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

they flower in *June*: We propagate them by the Bulbs, as soon as the flower is gone; take them up and plant immediately, about 5 Inches deep in the out-parts of your Garden, in Earth of some Strength and Substance.

Marvel of Peru, I suppose it has its Name from the uncommon time of its flowering, which is after Sun-set, and during the Night, contracting its self at the approach of the Sun. This flower dies every Winter, for the most part, and is rais'd by the Seed on an Hot-bed at the beginning of *April*, and thence remov'd into rich Earth. If they flower not, cover with Horse-Dung all Winter, and uncover in *March*, it will flower in *August*. The Roots may be taken up and dried, and then wrapp'd up severally in Woollen Rags, and so kept from Moisture all Winter, being set the beginning of *March* they will flower at their usual time.

Medicinal Plants, rais'd in a Garden of Seed, which you may be furnish'd with by most Seeds-men are,

A.

Angelica
Annis.

B.

Balsam
Broom
Burdock

Carduus

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 77.

C.	Lovage
<i>Carduus Benedictus</i>	M.
<i>Caraway</i>	<i>Marsh-Mallow</i>
<i>Cardamum</i>	N.
<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Nettle</i>
<i>Cummin</i>	O.
<i>Citrus</i>	<i>Oculus-Christi</i>
D.	P.
<i>Dill</i>	<i>Plantane</i>
<i>Daucus</i>	<i>Poppy, White</i>
E.	<i>Peony</i>
<i>Elecampane</i>	R.
F.	<i>Rhubarb</i>
<i>Fennel</i>	<i>Rue</i>
<i>Fanugreek</i>	S.
<i>Fleawort</i>	<i>Smallage</i>
G.	<i>Scurvy-grass</i>
<i>Grummel</i>	T.
<i>Gourd</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>
H.	W.
<i>Henbane</i>	<i>Wormseed</i>
L.	<i>Wormwood</i>
<i>Line</i>	

N. B. All these Seeds are sown thin on good Ground, about the beginning of April, and may be transplanted (some of them, not all) in September or March following.

Medlar-tree, it's rais'd by Grafting on a White-Thorn, Quince, Pear or Service-Stock.

78 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

There are the common *English Medlar*, the *Dutch*, and Mr. Ray says, *One without Stones*. Set them in a corner of your Orchard.

Melons are rais'd on an Hot-bed in *February*; some steep the Seeds in Milk for 24 Hours, before they sow it. As soon as they appear, give them Air by degrees, and in *March*, as they grow in Strength, inure them to the Sun, till they be big enough to be remov'd, which will be towards the end of *April*, into Holes or Ridges prepar'd for them, as directed in *Cucumbers*. Never suffer the Roots or Stalks of your *Melon Plants* to touch the Dung, nor shou'd you water them immoderately, but when the Earth is very Dry, and the Season excessively Hot; two or three times a Week about Sun-set. You will do prudently to guard off the Sun's Heat with some Tiles, Boards, &c. till they are out of Danger, as you shou'd do the Cold and Frosts, which oft happen in *May*. When the Foot of a Plant grows over Luxurious, cut away the feeblest Branches, leaving not above 4 of the most vigorous, and whose Knots grow nearest one another: As soon as the Fruit is Knit, suffer no more than two upon each Foot, choosing those that are best plac'd, such as are well truss'd with a thick short Tail; long start-
ed

ed ones seldom proving good. When you begin to cover with Bells raise them so on forked Sticks, as that they may neither rest upon the *Fruit* or *Branches*, or quite exclude the *Air*. A *Tile* laid under each *Melon* will help it to ripen, and you may know when they are ripe by the *Stalk's* seeming to part from the *Fruit*, and they begin to gild or grow *Yellow* underneath, and by the fragrant *Odour* they yield, which increases more, as they *Ripen*. When you eat them, some say cut them into *Cold Water*, which will make them eat *Cool* and *Pleasant*. If you are to carry them far, pluck before they are quite *Ripe*: Indeed any *Melon* shou'd be kept a day before it be *Eaten*; for it does not eat well, when waterish and flashy. Seed is reserv'd of the first *Ripe*, especially that which lies on the *Sun-side* of the *Melon*, which being wash'd from the *Slime*, &c. and wiped, lay to dry.

Melons are eaten with *Sallet* in *Pulp* or *Slices*, or by its self, with *Salt* and *Pepper*: A *Melon* that requires *Sugar* to commend it, is not arriv'd at its *Perfection*. The sorts sold in *England*, are the *English*, *French*, and *Spanish Melon*.

Mexican-tree flowers in *February*, and is rais'd from the *Berries*, sown as soon as they are ripe, in *Boxes* of rich *light Earth*:

80 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

You may lay such Earth round about the Trees for the Berries to fall on, and cover lightly with some of the same. A light Soil, not over dry, is proper to plant this Tree in, in which it will grow to the height of 3 or 4 Foot.

Mint is multiplied by the Runners in *March*, or by the Tops set (thrust them into the Ground double, with a Setting-stick cut forked) in *May*: The best sorts are the *Spear* and *Red Mint*; and are very good for weak Stomachs. When you have cut it for drying, (*vide* Herbs for drying) or before Winter, or in *February*, give a new covering of fresh Earth. It must be renew'd or shifted once in 3 Years.

Moles, a pernicious Enemy to a Garden, are destroy'd by several sorts of Traps set in their Roads, which are commonly near Walls and Fences, in *March*; but when your Seeds are come up, digging to set the Traps, disoblige the Borders, &c. Make then large *Matches* of *Brimstone*, light them and put them into their Holes about 5 of the Clock in the Evening, it will make them quit those Quarters.

Moly, several sorts of it, which flower in *June*: 1. *Homer's Moly*. 2. *The Indian*. 3. That of *Hungary*. 4. *Serpents Moly*. 5. *Spanish*. 6. *Montpelier*. 7. *The Tellow*. 8. *Dioscorides's Moly*. They are increas'd by the
Bulbs

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 81

Bulbs which may be taken up as soon as the Stalk or Leaves Wither, and will grow in any Soil: The flowers being fit for nothing, but to be set with others in Pots. The *Moly* of *Montpelier* flowers not till *September*.

Monkshood is sown about 4 Inches distance, the Stalks run high. Sow it in By-places in *April*.

Mulberry-tree is increas'd by laying or moulding up convenient Branches in the Spring, leave not above 2 Buds out of the Earth; water them diligently; and the second year they will have taken Root. They also take by parting any Branch or Arm slit, kept open with a Wedge or Stone, through a Basket of Earth. The cuttings will take Root in the Spring, especially Shoots of 2 years growth. The Berries are sown in *April* in rich Earth, on a Bed a little rais'd, like those for Potherbs, or in *September*. Remember to bruise the Seeds in your Hands, wash and dry them, then sow. In 2 Years, take them up and plant at a greater distance in *November*. If you sow in *April* defend the young Seedlings from the Summer Heats, and the Seeds from Birds.

Mustard seed is sown in *March*, and if you let it stand till it's throughly Ripe, it will save you the trouble of Sowing, the

32 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

Seed that scatters will put up in *April*, if you will but dig the Ground over.

Myrtles of several sorts are rais'd of Seeds, or Berries, sown after a little sleeping on an Hot-bed in *March*. Or by laying in *June* or *July*, by pegging them down in good Earth; water them often. They are all tender, and require covering in the Winter with Mats, &c. against the Frosts. Or you may house them in *October*. They are remov'd out at the end of *March*, and if occasion be, you may clip about the beginning of *May*. They blossom in *August*.

Narcissus, vide *Daffodils*.

Nasturtium, vide *Cresses*.

Nectarine is a very pleasant Fruit, ripe in *August* and *September*, of which there are several sorts, viz. *Green*, two sorts, *Garles's*, *Ebruge*, *Murry*, *Painted*, *Red Roman*, *Scarlet*, *Russet*, *Yellow* and *White*, all which may be grafted on *Peach* or *Pear-Plum-Stocks*, or inoculated; vide *Grafting* and *Inoculating*. These Trees are always planted against *Walls* or *Trellises*, the Borders being well Trenched; cut the Stem of the Tree 7 or 8 Inches above the Graft, and cut off half the length of the Roots. Secondly, Set them about half a Foot from the Wall; some say 10 Foot, others 12 asunder, and an half Standard between each two planted at the latter distance,
and

and in planting spread the Roots, and cover them with Earth, and with your Hand; ever placing that part of the Tree from whence the Top was cut off, towards the Wall, and the best Roots towards the Allies. The depth, time of Planting, and their covering are to be the same as those of *Dwarfs* and *Apple-Standards*, covering the Top of the Borders 4 Inches thick with Litter, and watering, if occasion be. The time of Pruning is the beginning of *February*. Some *Gardeners* defer planting *Nectarines* and *Peaches* till *March*.

Nigella or *Fennel-flower* is rais'd from the Seed, in good Ground, in *September* and *October*, and transplanted in *March* or *April*: There are 3 sorts, the *Single*, that with *Small Leaves*, and the *Cretan Nigella*. The Plants as well as the Seeds delight in rich Earth, and flower in *June* and *July*.

Nightshade, not much unlike *Marool* of *Pern*, is rais'd by the Seed on an *Hot-bed* in *February* or *March*, and shifted as soon as big enough into good light Earth, or planted in *Pots* or *Cases*. Its flowers may be seen in the Evening in *July*.

Nursery is to be furnish'd with Stocks for Grafting, &c. the year following, in *November* at the farthest, and kept all the year clean from Weeds: Every kind of Fruit having or requiring its proper Stocks, which

84 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

which see under the several Heads, and vide *Seminary.*

Nuts-Hazel, and *Filberts*, are the *White*, *Red*, *Swelans*, *Large* and *Common Hazel*, all which may be increas'd by the *Suckers* planted any time after the *Fall* of the *Leaf*, cutting off the *Tops*, and shortning the *Stem* to a *Foot*; or you may set the ripe *Nuts* about the beginning of *November*, and cover them, in *dry Ground*, and have a *Tree* as soon.

Nonsuch, or *Flower of Bristol*, vide *Campions.*

Oleander, or *Rose-Bay*, is propagated by laying in *August*, and must be taken great care of in the *Winter*, or hous'd. It is brought out of the *Conservatory* in *April*. The *Flowers* appear in *July*.

Onions are rais'd in good rich *Soil* (not *Sandy*) from the *Seed*, any time from the middle of *February* to the middle of *April*, those design'd for *Winter* spending, &c. will be fit to be pull'd up about *Lammas*. The *Seed* is sown mix'd with some *dry Mold*, and cover'd by *Raking* or *Riddling*. If any strike into the *Ground* and do not *Head* (as the *Gard'ners* term it) use them in your *Spring Sallads*, by pulling them up, you'll make more room for the other; but to have young ones you may sow them any time, till *August*, as you

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 83

you have Occasion, and may set the small ones of the preceding Year in *February*, whose Tops will furnish you before the young ones come in. The sorts are the *Strasburg*, *Red Spanish*, (the largest) *White Spanish*, and *English Onion*; the largest of any of these sorts planted at 6 Inches distance in Beds will produce Seed, which will be ripe in *September*.

N.B. *Onion Seed* appears in about a Month.

Orach, or *Arrach*, thrives well in all sorts of Ground, and its Seed is sown thin in *March*, is quickly out of the Ground. To have good Seed you must transplant some of it in a separate place, and it will be ripe in *July*. The tender Leaves are us'd in Sallads.

Orange-Tree, and *Lemons*, are rais'd from the Kernels set on an Hot-bed in *March*, but without great Care, or the trouble of housing will suffer in the Winter. They delight in a Soil so compos'd that its Moisture may not for want of Natural Heat become gross, and so hinder their growth as too dry Earth does. Cows-Dung or rotten Horse-Dung, fresh Earth with a little Lime or Sea-Coal Ashes is a good Compost. They are inoculated in *August*, toward the beginning, and usually housed in *England* in *November*, or sooner, as the Season is: In *May*, (some years in *April*)

you

86 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

you may expose them to the Weather; but if they lower put them into an Hot-bed, or give them Milk instead of Water, or mix some with your Water. They are also grafted by *Approach* in *July*, vide *Grafting*. You may plant them most conveniently in Boxes of a Size proportionable to the respective Tree, the least that are us'd, a Foot and an half Square. Those Trees that are brought 20, 40, 60, or 100 Miles, must be steep 24 Hours in Milk and Water a little warmish, and all the Strings or Fibres taken off that are altered before you plant them; cut off 2 or 3 Inches from every Branch; plant no deeper than to cover the Roots. As soon as your Trees are big enough for the first Case, remove to another that is larger, fill'd with the above-mention'd Compost. The time of pruning them is the *Spring* or *October*.

In houseing these or any other tender Plant shut not up your Conservatory immediately, unless the Frosts come upon you with Severity.

Orchard, it shou'd be conveniently near, lying open, if it may be, to the South, South East and South West, and defended from the North by Buildings, Trees, &c. the Soil rather dryish than Moist, without Springs, for Springy Ground must be well drain'd

drain'd, and great care will be required in planting the Trees, *vide Apples*. Good *White-Thorn* is the best quick Fence for an Orchard, if set double upon a well prepared Border or Bank. If there be no Buildings on the *North*, you will do well to plant Walnut or Chesnut-Trees in Rows to keep off the Wind and Northern Colds; and some Fence on the *West side* will not be improper, especially in *Autumn*, to save your Fruit from the Winds, that throw down the Fruit before it be Ripe.

Orchis, *vide Bee-flower*.

Paeonies, the *Male* and the *Female*, the first Single, as some Florists Affirm, and its Leaves coming whole without any Division; the Stalk of the *Female* is not reddish, its Leaves on the Back are Downy, and of a brown Green on the other Side; they are multiplied by the Roots in *October* or *November*, set in a place not much expos'd to the Sun. The Seed sown very thin in *September*, where it mayn't be disturb'd for 2 Years may produce new Varieties. *Paeonies* flower in *May*.

Parsley, its Seed is sown any time from *February* to *September*, either in Rows or all up and down the Bed, and is a Month commonly or more before it appears. The second year it runs to Seed, which is fit for gathering in *August* or *September*.

Parsnips

88 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Parfnips are manag'd as *Carrots* in every respect. You may either sow them on Beds alone or with *Carrots*, or in the Allies between your *Onion-beds*. The Seed is rais'd from some of the largest, taken up in *November* into your *Conservatory*, and set again in *February*.

Passion-flower, vide *Maracoe*.

Passe-Pieroe, or *Pierce-stone*, is a kind of *Parsley*, and has the same Culture.

Peaches are inoculated on the *Peach* or *Plum-stock*. Mr. *Evelyn* says, you may bud upon the *Almond*, but on a Stock that has never been remov'd, and so let it continue. They are order'd as the *Nectarine* and *Abricot*. Remember that these Trees, when their Shoots are too Luxuriant, they must be pinch'd or broken off within the Compost of 4 or 5 Eyes, or as you think fit, in *May* or *June*. In Pruning them in *March*, 1. Take away all the dead Wood and crumpled Branches. 2. Shorten the Wood-Branches to 4 or 5 Eyes, or according to the Strength of the Tree, and leave all the Fruit-Branches, which you may know by their double Buds. 3. When one side is deficient in Wood-Branches, prune the Fruit-Branches short, and if they are Luxuriant ones, leave them 10 or 12 Inches long with a little one at the end, which will both attract the Sap, and produce.

produce good Branches. 4. If it has produc'd no Wood-Branches pluck it up as soon as the Fruit is gather'd; sometimes it shoots vigorously at the Foot, which Branches, if you let it stand, must be preserv'd and prun'd Long, a Foot at least. The second pruning of *Abricots*, *Nectarines*, *Peaches* and *Plumbs*, is from *Mid-May* to *Mid-June*, and is different from the first. Now you prune only the Fruit-Branches that are half dry'd away, those you think will not be able to nourish their Fruit, the gummy and languishing, and take off some Fruit-Branches when there is but one Wood-Branch to make the Tree the more beautiful. The Sorts are,

<i>Newington Peach</i>	] Ripe in July and August, on a South-Wall.
<i>Nutmeg, White and</i>	
<i>Red</i>	
<i>Muscat</i>	
<i>Persian</i>	
<i>Rambouillet</i>	

<i>Nivet Peach</i>	] Ripe in August and September, on a South- Wall.
<i>Roman Peach</i>	
<i>Portugal</i>	
<i>Man</i>	
<i>Magdalen</i>	
<i>Minion</i>	
<i>Violet</i>	

Pear-

90 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

Pear-trees have the same Culture that *Apples*, only are grafted sooner by a Month, on *Pear-Kernel Stocks* or *Suckers*, and will prosper in *Stony*, *Hungry*, *gravelly Lands*, where *Apples* will not. The sorts of *Standards*, (for *Dwarfs*, vide *Dwarfs*) are,

The Maudlin

Madera

Grace-Royal

St. Lawrence

Primatin

Early Chisel

Rossa

Yellow } Catherine

King }

Orange-Pear

Green-Chisel

Cuisse Madame

Pearl-Pear

Windsor

Slipper

Bergamot

Orange

Sugar-Pear

Bonchretien

Sovereign

Lording

Prusse

Hambdens

June and July.

August.

Bura's

Bura's
Norwitch
Chester
Pound-Pear
Lewis
Fritb

Arundel
Brunswick
Queens-Pear

Russet
Green } Poppering
Great }

Bishop's Tongues

Diego

Messire Jean

Rowling-Pear

Emperor

Greenfield

Dionere

Green Butterpear

Russet

Saffron

Winter Windsor

Mompelien

Bell

Paves

Caw-pear

Petworth

The Squib

September:

October, No-
vember, and the
other Month

Virgin

92 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Virgin

Scarlet-pear

Vergoules

Wardens, several sorts

Deadmans-pear

Longewel

Amadot

Ambret

Bergamot

Lysumber

Bonchretien, Winter

October, No-
vember, and
the other
Months.

Pease may be sown any time from *October* to the end of *May*, 2 Rows, or only one on a *Bed*, of about 30 Inches wide, leave the same space for *Earthing*, &c. which will be little enough in rich *Ground*; you must support them with *Sticks*, to keep them from falling to the *Ground*. Keep the *Allies* or *Spaces* between clean from *Weeds*, with your *Hoes*, &c. The sorts sold by the *Seedsmen* are,

Edward's

Flanders

Greens

Barnes's

Long

} Hotspurs.

Reading Pease

Gray

Gray
White
Blue
Green
Maple

} Rouncivals.

Large White
Small White
Gray
Dwarf

} Sugar Pease.

Egg
Sickle
Duch Admiral
Crown or Rose
Winged
Everlasting

} Pease.

The Pods of the *Sugar-Pease*, when they first begin to appear, may be us'd in the Sallads.

Pansy is rais'd of Seed in *April*, and transplanted; sow it thin in good light Earth. It flowers late.

Penny-royal is multiplied by the Roots, or Slips set in *March* or *April*.

Perennial.

94 The Young Gardener's Director.

Perennial-flowers are,

Matted
Mountain
Maiden
Thrift

} Pinks.

London Pride
Alpine Sedum
Sweet Williams and Jobs
Gilliflowers

White } Kern or Wall-flowers.
Yellow }

Striped

White

Brompton

Large Annual

Snap-Dragons

Rose Campion

Rocket

Scarlet Lychnis

Canterbury Bells

Virginian

Striped

Double

Musk Scabious

French Honey-suckle

Red

White

Grecian

Monkshood

} Stock-Gilli-
flowers.

} Columbine.

} Valerian.

Fox-

Foxglove

Hollybocks, of several Colours

Sattin Flowers

Auricula's

Poliantbo's

Primroses

} Sow in *August* or
September.

N. B. Most of these may be sown in *April* in rich light Earth, and transplanted as soon as they are big enough; they flower the second Year.

Periploca, or *Virginian Silk*, may be rais'd of Seed, on an Hot-bed in the Spring, it flowers the second Year in *July*, and produces Seeds and Silks in *August*.

Phillyrea has the same Culture as *Alaternus*.

Physical Plants, vide *Medicinals*.

Pinks, vide Note under *Perennials*.

Periwinkle, vide *Edgings*.

Plums are grafted or inoculated on *Plum-Stocks*; those of the *White* and *Black Pear-Plum* are the best, the Stones being set in *October* or *November*. Standards are order'd as *Apples* and *Pears*. Those for the Wall, as *Peaches*, vide *Peaches*.

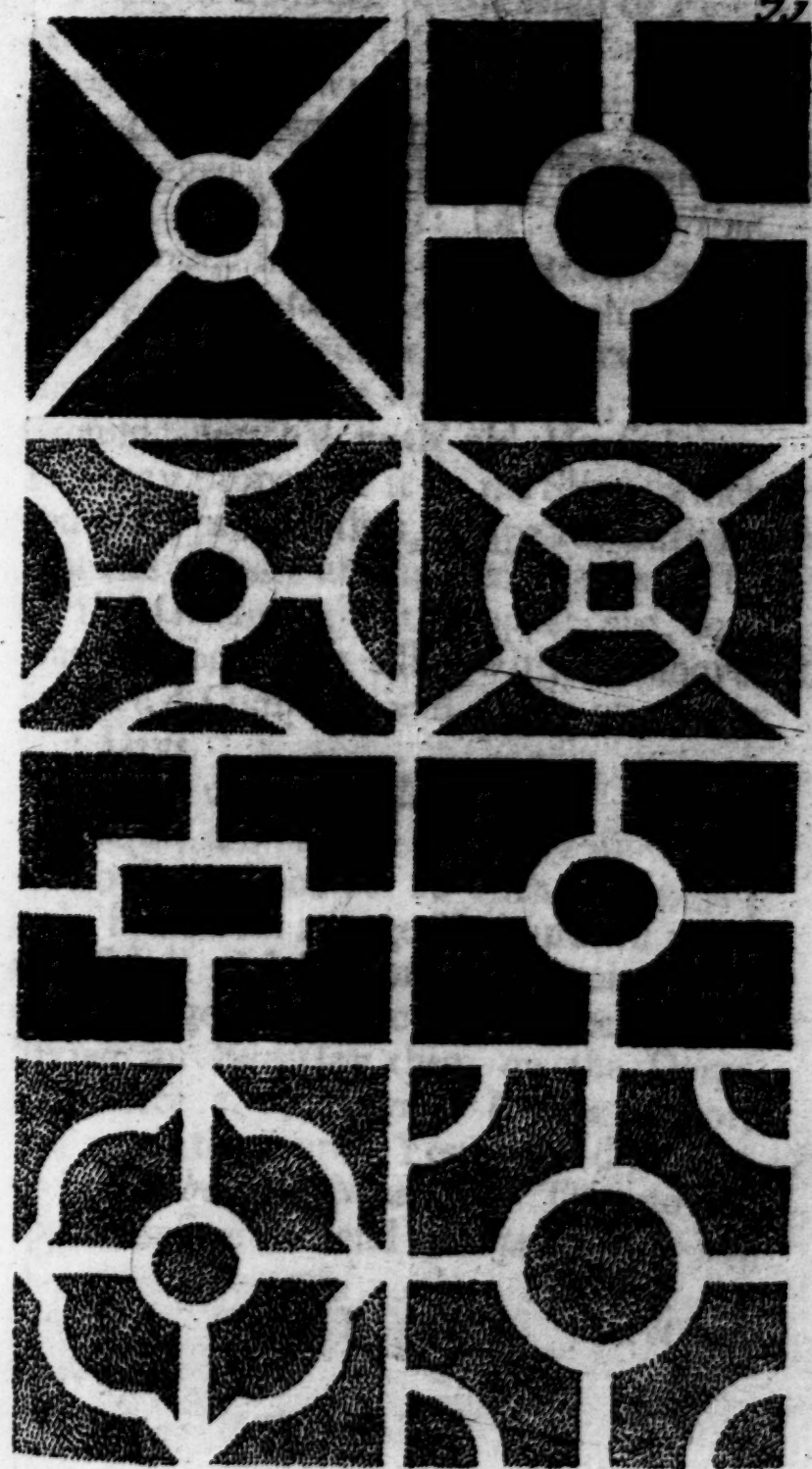
26 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

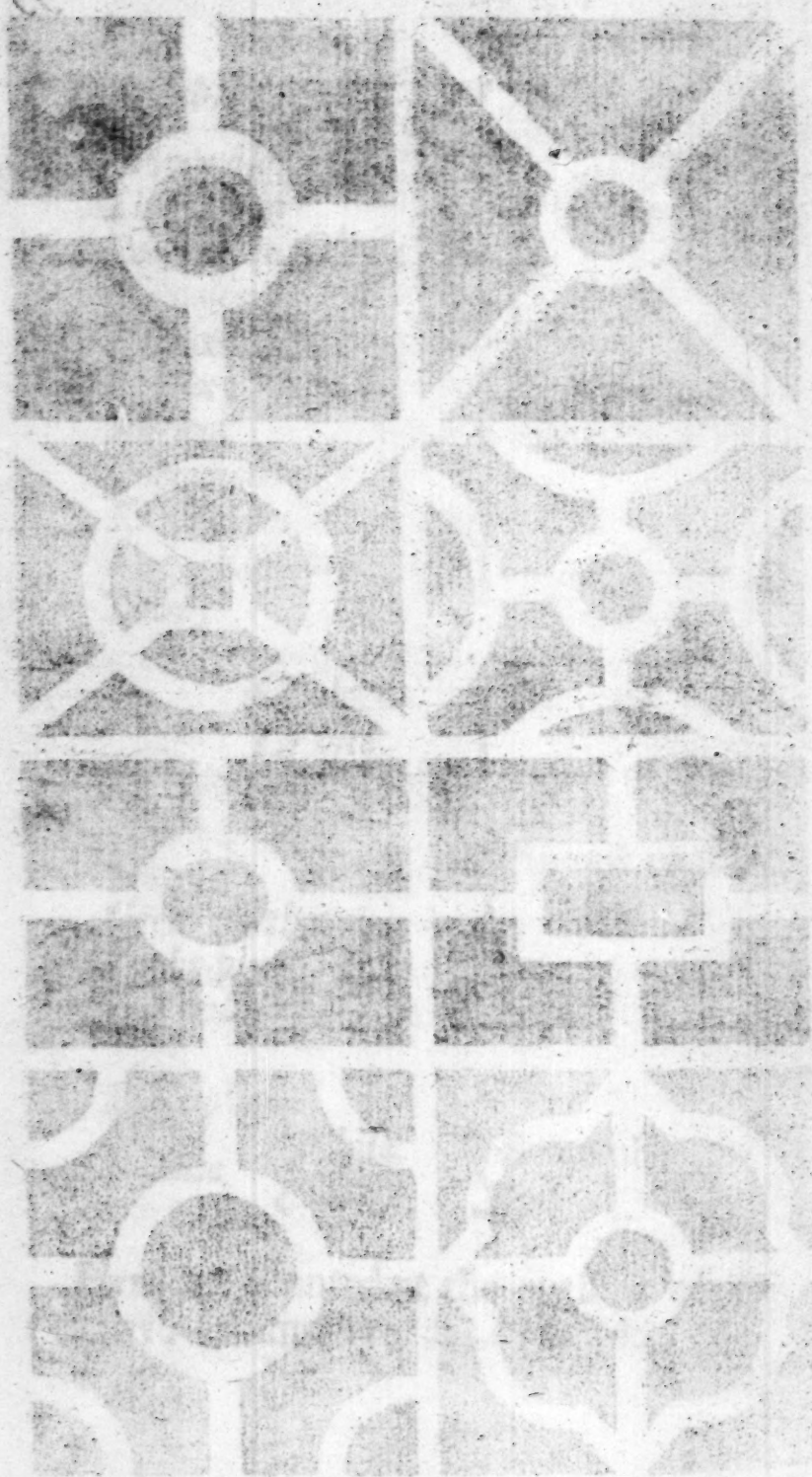
The sorts as follow,

<i>Myrobalans</i>	{ <i>Red</i> <i>White</i>	
<i>Primordians</i>		
<i>The Amber</i>		
<i>Pear-plum, Black</i>		
<i>Damascens, two or</i>		} <i>July and Au-</i> <i>gust early.</i>
<i>three Sorts</i>		
<i>Chefon</i>		
<i>Abricot</i>		
<i>Cinnamon</i>		
<i>Kings-plum</i>		
<i>Lady Elizabeth</i>		
<i>Tawny</i>		
<i>Date</i>	{ <i>Red</i> <i>White</i>	
<i>Imperial Blue</i>		
<i>Tellow Pear-plum</i>		} <i>August or later.</i>
<i>Nutmeg</i>		
<i>Great Anthony</i>		
<i>Turky-plum</i>		
<i>Jane-plum</i>		
<i>Pease-plum</i>		} <i>September.</i>
<i>Bullace</i>	{ <i>White</i> <i>Black</i>	

Plums are planted at the outsides of the Orchard commonly; as *Apples*, &c.

Pome-





The Young Gard'ner's Director. 97

Pomegranate is one of the rarest of Flower Trees, and may be rais'd by Laying in *August* or *April*, which is by pegging down and covering with good Earth, i. e. the part pegged; water, and in 6 Months it will have taken Root: Or, by *Grafting*, by *Approach* in *April*. It is tender while Young; but after hardy enough. Take care to keep it clear of Suckers; it delights to stand in a warm place, in good Ground, enrich'd with old Horse-Dung. You may propagate it by the Slips, which you must prepare thus, scrape the Bark up 2 Inches at least at the end that is to be in the Ground, cut the upper end, and plant in some Box fill'd with the above-mention'd Compost, and water once in 2 or 3 Days.

Poppies, vide *Annuals*.

Potatoes are set in *February* in Drills or Rows, a Foot or 18 Inches asunder; make them with a large Hoe, and fill them almost full with Manure; then cut the *Potatoes*, large ones, into 4 or 6 Pieces, each having an Eye, lay them on the Dung, each Piece 5, 6, or more Inches distant, and earth them up. You may dig them up in *October* and *November*. They do not appear before the end of *April*.

98 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Potatoes are also set in Fields out of Order 5 or 6 Inches asunder, or more, and 2 or 3 deep.

Pot-Herbs raised of Seeds are,

<i>Borage</i>	<i>Landbeef</i>
<i>Bloodwort</i>	<i>Savory</i> (Summer)
<i>Bugloss</i>	<i>Winter Savory</i>
<i>Burnet</i>	<i>Tansie</i>
<i>Clary</i>	<i>Nep</i>
<i>Endive</i>	<i>Orach</i>
<i>Columbine</i>	<i>Succory</i>
<i>French Sorrel</i>	<i>Thyme</i>
<i>Majoram</i>	<i>French Mallows.</i>
<i>Marigold</i>	

N. B. The Seeds are sown in light rich Ground in *April*, and then transplanted (or as soon as ready) the year following.

Pumpions or *Pumkins*, their Culture is the same with that of *Cucumbers*, only in *June*, when their Vines grow 5 or 6 Foot long, throw Earth upon them about the Middle, from the Root. This way keeps the Winds from prejudicing them; the Fruit beyond that place will be the better nourish'd, and consequently grow bigger. They delight in the Sun, and wou'd

wou'd be water'd now and then in dry Summers.

Parflane, to have Seed sow it early on an Hot-bed, and transplant in *June*; when the Husks open and discover the Black Seed it is Ripe. Set them at 8 or 10 Inches distance. The usual time of sowing is *April* or *May*, in light warm Earth, or made warm with Horse-Dung, like an Hot-bed In 8 or 10 Weeks, if frequently water'd, it will be fit for Pickling. I did sow some one year on a Manure heap just laid together on a covering of Earth 3 or 4 Inches thick, about the middle of *June*, and about that time in *August* it was ready. The tender Leaves are us'd for Sallets.

Pruning of Fruit-Trees is not alike in all, nor at the same time.

§. *Abricots*, *Peaches*, *Nectarines*, and *Plumbs*, I have treated of, *vide Peaches*.

§. *Dwarfs*, whether *Apples*, *Pears*, or *Cherries*, &c. are pruned alike. 1. To give them a handsome Shape and to make the Fruit the Fairer; you must observe, *Wood-Branches*, which form the Trees are cut from 4 to 12 Inches long; *Fruit Branches* whose Buds are turgid and near one another, if you think them insufficient to bear their Fruit, shorten them, and those that seem able cut off only the Ex-

tremity, all *crumpled Branches* take quite off. *Branches* of false Wood, whose *Eyes* or *Buds* are flat and far distant, cut them off.

Always keep *Dwarfs* open in the middle, and in a round Figure, if possible, the Stem 8 or 9 Inches below the Graft. *Luxuriant Branches* are those that Spring out from the large Wood, smooth and clean, *Buds* flat and far distant, these are taken away, or sav'd, as you have occasion for Wood. Weak Trees are prun'd in *January*; the vigorous in *March*, for then you may distinguish the *Buds*, always leave the uppermost Eye or Bud of each *Wood-Branch* outward.

If your Trees are not round, a Hoop put about it and tied, having the *Wood-Branches* bound to it will bring them into that Figure.

Standards, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Cherries*, *Plums*, &c. are prun'd all alike; endeavour that *Apples*, especially, may not shoot up too much in Wood in the Middle, which very much hinders their Bearing; therefore take out the great *Wood-Branches*, and never fear a supply of far better; the more Horizontally any Standard or Wall-Tree grows, the more Fruit it bears, and the reason is the bending of Boughs checks the Sap, and consequently nourishes the bearing Branches more, which you must never let

The Young Gard'ner's Director. FOR

let grow too thick because one will rob another of Nourishment, and the Fruit of both will be Small. Cut off those that rub upon their Neighbours, all canker'd, dead and Luxuriant Boughs; and as to the Roots in Trees that blossom too early, Mr. de la Quintinye says, 'Tis much better to take off one or two of the greatest Roots in November or December, than either boring Holes into the Bodies of them, or cleaving a Root, and putting a Stone into the Cleft, which some Gard'ners do to old Trees that blossom and bear not.

Pears and Plums shoot up naturally, more than Apples, and must be check'd if they run up too much into Wood, and do not bear, as it is expected.

Primroses may be increas'd by sowing the Seed on a Bed of fine Earth, sifting a light Cover of rich Mold upon them, about the end of August; a year after you may transplant and expect Flowers the second Spring. There are great variety of them, both Single and Double.

Pyracantha is rais'd of Slips in February, or of its Berries, as *Haws* below, vide *Quicksets*.

Quicksets, for a Fence for the Orchard or Garden are those of *Hay-thorn*, set any time from October to the end of February, in 2 Rows, 8 or 10 Inches or more asunder, and

102 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

each set at what distance you think most convenient for your purpose; let the Sets of one Row be plac'd against the middle of the Vacancy of the other to make your Fence the thicker and stronger. Your Ground must be carefully digg'd and clean'd from *Nettle Roots*, &c. and if dry, you'll do prudently if you set them a little below the Surface to take in the Rain, for want of which they are often lost. You may earth them up even with the Surface the second Year, if you please. If a Crab-Tree Stock was planted among them at every 18 Foot distance you may Graft it, and have *Apples*, as well as a better part of an Hedge. Weed and Water if there be Occasion. Some cut them close to the Ground at 3 years end, and say they will shoot more after that in a year or two than in 7 had they been let alone. *Haws* and *Hips* sown in *October*, and the place kept clean from Weeds, (though they seldom appear the first year) will produce an Hedge in a few Years. Some years the *Haws*, &c. are not ripe before *November*, in which Month you may sow them.

Quinces, the best sorts are the *Portugal*, *Barbery*, and *Brunswick*, which are encreased by Suckers, and Laying, and then grafted or inoculated, as other *Dwarfs*, which

which makes them bear better, especially if planted in moist rich Grounds; or near a Sink, or Water.

Radish, the *Black*, *White*, *London*, and *Sandwich*, are sown without Danger, from the beginning of *March* to *September*, if you please. If you wou'd sow sooner than *March* it must be in some warm place, or on an *Hot-bed*; they will sprout in cold Ground, but are commonly destroyed by a *Fly*, or pick'd up by the *Birds*, unless you prick them in the Ground. You may sow them amongst *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, &c. The Seed is raised from some of the largest, which you must let stand; it will be ready about *Lammas*. It sprouts in 16, sometimes in 12, and in the hot Months in 7 Days, or less, and will be ready in 6 or 8 Weeks.

Horse-Radish is increased by the Roots commonly; which either scrap'd, when Green, (I mean the Root) or grated on a Grater without a Bottom, and eaten with Vinegar and Sugar, is an excellent Winter Sauce to most Dishes, in which Pickles are us'd. You may slip it in *March*, and set it in any dry place in your Orchard, if you do not think fit to give it a place in your Garden.

Rampions have the same Culture that *Radishes* have, and the Roots are eaten according-

104 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

cordingly, but are reckon'd much more nourishing.

Ranunculus or *Crowfoot* is increas'd by its *Flaps* or *Dugs*, which you must plant in rich light Earth, (old Thatch well rotted and mix'd with light Mold is very proper for it) about 2 Inches deep and 4 asunder, in *November* and *December*, when they appear in *March* or *April*, they require frequent *Watering*. It is order'd like the *Anemony* for the most part and its sorts are as various; names are impos'd at Pleasure. You may plant in *January*. They are taken up in *June*.

Raspis, there are the *Red*, *White*, and *Black*, all which plant about *Michaelmas*, or between that time and *Christmas*; set the *Suckers* on Beds of 3 Foot wide, 3 Rows on each, and every Plant 16 or 18 Inches asunder. The *Allies* for passing ought to be 2 Foot wide. After they begin to bear, which is the second year (very little the first) the bearing Branches die, and new one's come in their stead; break or cut them all off in *February*, or as soon as you can distinguish the Living from the Dead. The *Berries* are ripe in *June* and *July*.

Reed-Indian is a Bulbous Root, and very Tender; we plant it in Boxes in order to house it in the Frost, which destroys it. *June* is the time of its flowering: It is not much unlike the *Corn-flag*. Ro-

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 103.

Rocambole, a mild sort of Garlick, is either sown in *February* or *March*, or its Cloves set then; it is taken up in *August*.

Rocket is a Sallade-Herb, (*vide Kitchen-Garden-Herbs*) and is sown in the Spring, and when you have Occasion.

Rosemary is propagated by Slips or Cuttings, (which are better for the Stock) any time in *March* to *May* in good Ground, near some Wall, and water'd till the Slips are rooted; it grows pretty large, where it likes the Soil. You may sow the Seed in those Months in the same Soil for Edgings, &c.

Rosetrees increase by Suckers, or laying in *August*, (the Roots are only pegg'd down in good Earth) and by Inoculation in *June*. They are remov'd any time from the Fall of the Leaf to *February*. Cut out all the dead Branches every Spring, and if you clip it, let it be as soon as it has done flowering. *Roses* grow in most Soils, if not Wet, and have various Names according to their Colour. Mr. *Gilbert* reckons up these sorts, which flower in *June*.

The English Red Rose

Rose of the World

The Hungarian Rose

106 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

The Belgick Rose

The double Velvet Rose

The Marbled Rose

The Frankford Rose

Cinnamon Rose, in May

Damask Rose

Province Rose

The Chrystal Rose

The Monthly Rose

The Tellow Rose, Single

The Austrian Rose

The Tellow Double

The White Rose

The Musk Rose

The Eglantine Rose

The Evergreen Rose

The Double Dog Rose

Rue, vulgarly *Herb of Grace*, is multiplied by the Cuttings in *March* or *September*, or from its Seed in *April*, vide *Edgings*.

Sage, there are many Sorts, is increas'd by the Slips thrust into the Ground, (which ought to be good) with a forked Setting-Stick in *April* or *May*. It will require frequent Watering.

Salsify, call'd also *Scorzonera* and *Viper-grass*, is sown in *March* on a well prepared Bed very thin; it is a very excellent Root when it has lain a while in Water to
soak

The Young Gardener's Director. 107

soak out the Bitterness, then peel'd it may be eaten Raw or Condited, as *Artichocks* and *Skirrets*.

Salletting for every Month according to Mr. *Evelyn's* Advice.

N. B. A Pugil is a small Handful. A Fasciat a large Handful.

For January.

Blanch'd	<i>Rampions</i>	10	} Roots
	<i>Endive</i>	2	
	<i>Succory</i>	5	
	<i>Fennel Sweet</i>	10	
	<i>Cellery</i>	4	

For February and March.

Green Sallade.

Lamb Lettuce, or *Corn-Sallet*

Lob Lettuce, each a Pugil.

Radish

Cresses

Turneps

Mustard Seedlings

Scurvygrass

} Three Parts each.

} Each one Part.

Spinage

108 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Spinage, two Parts
Sorrel, Greenland
Sorrel, French
Sweet Chervil } One Part each.
Burnet
Rocket
Tarragon, 20 Leaves
Balm }
Mint } A small Part of each.
Sampier }
Shallots } A few.
Chives }
Winter Cabbage, 2 Pugils

For April, May, and June.

Lop Lettuce } Blanch'd each a
Silesian } Pugil.
Roman Winter }
Radishes, 3 Parts
Cresses, 2 Parts
Purslane, a Fasciat
Sorrel, French 2 Parts
Sampier, 1 Part
Young Onions, 6 parts
Red Sage, 2 parts
Parsley, *Cresses* }
Lettuce Belgrade } One Part each.
Trip-Madame }
Chervil
Burnet, 2 Parts

Sallade

Sallade for July, August, and September.

Silesian Lettuce, 1 Part
Roman Lettuce } 2 Parts
Cress }
Cabbage Lettuce, 4 Parts
 These 4 with *Nasturtium* Flowers,
 2 Parts.
Purslane } 1 Part
Lop-Lettuce }
Belgrade-Lettuce, 2 Parts
Tarragon, 1 Part
Sorrel, French } 2 Parts each.
Burnet }
Trip-Madame, 1 Part.

Sallet for October, November, and
 December.

Blanch'd { *Endive* } 2 large, 4 small Stalks.
 { *Gellery* }
Lop-Lettuce } An Handful each.
Lamb's Lettuce }
Radish, 3 Parts } Blanch'd.
Cresses, 2 Parts }
 Green { *Turneps* } 1 Part each.
 { *Mustard Seedlings* }
 { *Cresses, broad* }
 { *Spinage*, 2 Parts each.

N. B.

N. B. Young Seedling *Orange* and *Limon* Leaves are used in Salletting in the Summer Months.

Sampier is a tender Sallet-Herb, sown under warm Walls in *March* or *April*; or in Boxes, and transplanted.

Savoury, increas'd by Slips in the Spring, is us'd for Edgings, *vide* *Edgings*.

Scabious, there are 3 Sorts, the *White*, *Red*, and *Indian*, the 2 first flower in *July*; (resown in *April* commonly) the *Indian* not before the end of *August*, and to procure Seed remove the Plants in *June*, and they will flower early the next Year. They all die after they have seeded.

Satyrion, *vide* *Bee-flower*.

Scarlet-Beans are sown in *April* or *May*, as *Kidney-Beans*, their Use and Culture is the same.

Scurvygrass is sown in *March*, in any dry Ground, under a *North Wall*; also in *August* and *September*. It will grow in any Exposure.

Seeds of most Plants the newer the better; for several Seeds continue good not much above a Year, especially small ones, as *Lettuce*, &c. *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, *Pumpions*, *Pease*, *Beans*, last 8 or 10 Years; *Cabbage* 3 or 4, *Endive* and *Succory* 5 or 6. If
your

your Seed or Kernels prove extraordinary dry, steep them in Milk and Water for 24 Hours, put a little Cows-Dung to the Milk it will make them sprout the sooner, especially if you have been hinder'd in the Sowing. Seeds that be Spungy and Porous, whether *Keys, Stones, Nuts* or *Kernels*, are to be sown as soon as Ripe, as those of the *Elm, Poplar, &c.* Such as are mild in Taste, and of a close Skin or Shell may be kept longer till the Spring, as *Acorns, Chesnuts, &c.* Seeds of an hot or bitter Taste may be kept a Year before they be sown, and observe that Seeds take Root at the small end, and when that has laid hold on the Ground, then it puts forth upward, by which I gather that it is best to lay Seeds on their Sides. Heavy Seeds are to be sown deeper than the light, as *Acorns, Peaches, Abricots, Walnuts, Chesnuts, &c.* about 2 or 3 Inches, and so all others in Proportion to their Bulk; for Nature buries nothing.

Seminary for Fruit-trees; towards October prepare a piece of Ground as well defended from the Cold as you can, and that is not Wet, or very stiff Clay, and also not under the droppings of Trees, let it be well digged, and the Roots, &c. clean pick'd out. Then make out your Beds.

112 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

§. *Stones of Fruit* soon ripe, are preserv'd in Sand till then, and are to be prick'd down flat at the distance of 4 or 5 Inches, and 2 or 3 deep, according as they are in Bigness; some set the sharp end of the Stones downward, some upward. Let the Rows of Stones be so far asunder that you may conveniently pass between them to graft, or inoculate, and weed, when there's Occasion, which you must take care to do.

§. *Nuts*, especially *Walnuts* and *Chestnuts* are to be set at a greater distance, and remain longer in the *Seminary*.

§. *Kernels* (if you use those that are met with after Cyder making, &c.) must be clean'd from the Must by riddling them on a Cloth or Floor, and are sown thick because the bruised ones will not grow; make the Earth fine first, and sift good Mold upon them above an Inch thick. If a dry Summer follows, you must Water. Observe the Moles and Mice, the greatest Enemies, vide *Nursery*.

Sensitive Plant, vide *Annuals*.

Service-Tree, the Stones are preserv'd in September till January in Sand, and set as above; (vide *Seminary*) they delight rather in cold stiff Ground than hot.

It may also be grafted on the *White-Thorn* and *Quince*. The sorts are the *Wild*,
the

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 113

the *Azerole*, *Terminalis*, and the *Pear Sort*. You may propagate them of Suckers also.

Skirrets are sown in *March* in rich mellow fresh Earth, and Moist, and when about a Finger long remove; plant but one single Root in a Hole at a Foot distance. They are to be taken up at any time before the Spring be too forward, and the Tops are to be cover'd for a further Crop. They are seldom eaten raw, but being boild; stew'd or bak'd, are very agreeable to most Palates. 'Tis said, the Emperor *Tiberius* so valued them, that he accepted them for Tribute.

Shallots are increas'd by the Cloves set in good Ground in *February*, at 5 or 6 Inches distance, and when the Tops or Leaves are all wither'd; (which happens about *Lammas*) dig them up, and dry for use. The Leaves in Sallades are preferable to either *Cives* or *Onions*.

Smallage is sown in *March*, and is used by some in their Pottage.

Snap Dragons are rais'd of Seed in *April*, vide *Perennials*. The Seeds are gather'd in *August*.

Snow-drops increase very fast by the Roots, and may be remov'd at any time.

Spiderwort is a very hardy Plant, and is propagated by parting its Roots in *August*;
it

114 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

it will thrive in most Grounds, especially in moist, we have two sorts, the *Italian*, and the *Savoy*, which flower in *June*.

Sorrel, there are 3 or 4 sorts to be met with in Gardens, viz. The *Common*, *French*, *Greenland*, and *Candy Sorrel*; all which may be increas'd by Slips or pieces of Roots in *April*, or by sowing their Seeds in a dry Season, on good Ground. Earth it a-fresh every *March*.

Sow-bread, vide *Cyclamens*.

Spinage may be sown either at the beginning of *September*, or any time from *Candlemas* to the time above-mention'd, in Rows, or otherwise; but that which stands the Winter is reckon'd the best for Seed, which will be fit for gathering in *July*. The sorts are the *Round*, *Red*, and *Prickly Spinage*; there is also a *French Spinage*.

Spirea Frutex flowers commonly in *August*, and is increased by Laying in that Month.

Stock-gilliflower, vide *Gilliflowers*.

Star-flower of *Arabia* flowers in *May*; *Star* of *Betlehem* in *June*; that of *Naples*, and the *Tellow* in *April* and *May*; but the *Aethiopian* not till *August*. They all delight in rich sandy Earth, and are taken up as soon as their Leaves are dry; and kept till *Michaelmas* before they be transplanted.

The Young Gardener's Director. 115

ed. The *Arabian* and *Æthiopian* require some care in Winter; therefore are best set in *Boxes*, and housed.

Strawberries increase fast enough by their Runners, and are planted on Beds of 3 Foot broad, or less, (in *September*) in three Rows each Plant, (you may set 2 or 3 in one Hole) at 16 or 18 Inches distance. You must nip off the Runners in *April* and *May*, and water, if those Months be dry. Every year in *August* thin your Beds, and leave only a sufficient number of Leaves on the Tufts, and in the Spring, or in *February*, bestow some good Earth or Dung on them. Some commend Plants got in the Woods as better than those that grow in the Garden, for Fruit. You may plant in *April* or *May*; if you omit, in *September*. The best and most usual sorts are the,

American
Coped White
Green
Scarlet
Long Red
Dutch
English Garden
Polonian
Wood

Strawberry.

Succory,

Succory, vide *Endive*.

Sweet Herbs, vide *Pot-Herbs*.

Sweet-William's and *Jobns*, vide *Perennials*.

Syringa's or *Lilace* of several Kinds, propagate by the Slips or Branches with the Root split; set them in a shady place till they be well rooted, after that plant them in a warm Exposure in *November*. They flower in *April* and *May*. You may plant in Boxes or Cases.

Tansie is multiplied by the Roots or Slips set in any vacant place in *March* or *April*.

Tarragon is rais'd of the Seed in *March* or *April*; or the Plants are set then, it abides Heat or Cold; let your Plants stand 8 or 9 Inches asunder, when you transplant, which you may do in the Summer Months, when the Plants are ready, as well as in those above-named. The young tender Tops are us'd in Sallades, and are very good for old People. It heats the Liver, and attenuates the Blood.

Thyme, several sorts, is increas'd by slipping, or Seed, vide *Edgings*, and *Pot-Herbs*.

Tobacco, vide *Medicinals*.

Tools

Tools for a Gard'ner are,

Spades

Shovels

Rakes, of several Sizes

Hoes, of several Sizes and Uses

Reels

Lines and Rules

Sheers, Knives and Scissars

Sythes

Wyre-Sieves or Riddles

Watering Pots, of several Sorts

A Pruning Knife and Hooks

Setting-Sticks or Dibbles

An Hand-Saw, Mallet and Wedge

Pots and Boxes

A Chizzel and Trowel

A Wheel-barrow and Hand-barrow

Ladders, several Sorts

Rollers, several Sorts

Bells of Straw and Glass

Bass-Mats, Baskets and Beesoms

Trenching of Ground is begun in September, and continu'd till February; some Gard'ners trench their New Ground, especially for Trees, and Beds for Artichokes, Parsnips, Carrots, &c. 2 or 3 Foot deep, or as deep as the good Earth goes.

Tuberoses

118 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

Tuberoses are increas'd from Off-sets set in a warm Soil in *April*; or put into a Pot, and set in an Hot-bed in *March*. When you take them out of the Hot-bed, and dry Weather ensues, give them Water every day about Noon, let it have stood all the Fore-noon in the Sun to warm. Prop or Tie gently the Stalks as soon as they shoot for flowering, to prevent their breaking off. The *Tuberoſe* is a sort of *Lilly*, but very Tender, and must be housed about *Michaelmas*.

Tulips yield so great a Variety, every year producing new Faces, that it is impossible to enumerate them; yet all flower in *March*, *April* and *May*. We multiply them commonly by taking up all the Roots, as soon as the Stalks turn Yellow, and when they are dry, lay them by in Boxes until *September* or *October*, when we set them at 3 or 4 Inches distance, and 2 or 3 deep, in light sandy rich Ground; or amongst your other Flowers. Some raise them of Seed which is ripe in *July*, of a Parsnip-like Form; but sow it not till *Michaelmas*, having order'd your Earth in Cases or Boxes, as you do in *Fritillaries*, that is, having laid Tiles flat all over them, or Beds, after the Earth is taken away, 4 Inches deep; (lift the Earth fine which you lay next upon the Tiles, &c.)
fill

fill it up with good light Earth, then sow your Seed, and riddle upon them of the same Mold half an Inch thick; in *March* and *April*, if you sow in Tubs or Boxes, water the Seedlings, and when they are withered, you may take them up and set again about the beginning of *September*, at a greater distance; in 3 or 4 years they will flower. *Tulip* Roots need no watering, and stand in their places three Years, or but two, if you please, before they are remov'd.

'Tis not good to let *Tulips* stand too long after they have blown; for it weakens the Roots, and hinders often their flowering the following Year.

Mr. *Lemery* says, steep *Tulip* Seed in Ink, for a Black.

In Verdigrease, for a Green.

In Azure, for a Violet, &c. *Criof. p. 126.*

N.B. The *Tamis* in *Tulips* is the Seed-like thing that stands about the Seed-vessel. Often removing increases *Tulips* wonderfully.

Turneps, several Sorts, *Long*, *Round*, *Yellow*, and *French*, are rais'd of Seed sown in light sandy Ground any time from *Lady-day* to *Lammas*, though *Midsummer* is the most usual and best time; mix the Seed with fine Earth to sow it thin; if they
come

120 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

come up too thick, pull some up, 'twill make the remaining larger. Turneps delight not in fat Ground, nor in moist. Save some of the largest for Seed in November, by putting them into dry Sand in your Conservatory, which replant in February. The Seed will be ready in July or August.

Vines are planted in England commonly against the South-Walls, and the Sorts are the,

Amboise

Burgundian

Blue-early

Burlet

Bursarobe

Chassela

Clustergrape

Frontinac { *Grizlin*

{ *White*

{ *Blue*

Muscatell { *Black*

{ *White*

Morillon

Parsley

Raisin

They are propagated by Laying in November, let it be a Branch of that year's growth,

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 121

growth, laying as many Joints into the Earth as may be, and leaving but one or two out; for it puts forth its Roots chiefly at the Joints. As soon as you think it has taken Root cut it off, and plant it in the Posture it lay, in *December* or *January*. Suckers of an *Old Vine* will grow. The time of Pruning is *February* or *March*, and in that Operation observe, 1. To take away all the dead Wood, and all the useless Branches. 2. Leave at least an Inch of Wood above the Eye of the Branch you prune, and leave 4 Eyes or Buds on that Branch. 3. To order your Cut so, that the Slope may be always towards the side that is opposite to the uppermost Eye; for otherwise it wou'd endanger it when the Sap Rises, by its much Bleeding. 4. Nip, Pinch, or Cut off all the superfluous Branches of the Vine in *May*, *June*, or *July*, that the Fruit may thrive and ripen to Perfection.

Valerians flower in *June*, and may be sown in *April*, vide *Perennials*. They thrive in most Soils.

Violets delight in the Shade in any sort of Earth. We increase them by splitting the Roots in *April*: Or sow the Seeds in *September*, which will appear in *March*.

122 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Virginian Silk, vide *Periploca*.

Vipers Grass, vide *Salissy*.

Virgin's Bower is of two Sorts, the *Red* and the *Purple*, and flower most part of *July* and *August*; we increase them by *Laying*. They are planted by *Arbors*. In *March* cut out all the dead *Wood*.

Walks, in making them take away all the good *Earth*, as deep as any *Grass*, &c. *Roots* run; fill up then with coarse *Gravel*, Roll, and to perfect them lay on a *Layer* of *Gravel* Skeen'd, and roll again; always observing to keep your *Walk* round and highest in the *Middle*.

Wall flowers are *Single* and *Double*, of several *Colours*, as *Red*, *White*, *Yellow*, &c. all which are increas'd, as *Stock-Gilliflowers*, by slipping or sowing their *Seed* in *April*, vide *Perennials*.

Walltrees, or *Trees* to be set against a *Wall*, must be order'd thus. 1. Cut the *Stem* or *Body* 7 or 8 *Inches* above the *Graft*; trim the *Roots* and *Fibres* by taking off half their *Length*, as in *Dwarfs*. 2. Plant the *Tree* half a *Foot* or more from the *Wall*, and spread abroad the *Roots* with your *Hand*, that no hollow places may remain about them. 3. Place that part of the *Tree* from whence the *Top* was cut off towards the *Wall*, and the best

best Roots towards the Alley. 4. Cover the Roots of the Tree with Litter, after the Earth is put into the Hole, to keep off the Sun, and to hold the Water the better, which you must not forget to give them if a dry Summer. *Note,* Your Borders must be as well trenched for *Walltrees* as for *Standards*, else your Expectation will be frustrated after a few Years, vide *Dwarfs*.

Walnut-tree, to raise young Trees we set the ripe Nuts in *November*, and when they are high enough, graft into the Stocks the Cion of a good bearing Tree, which improve their Fruit. In planting manage this Tree as other Standards, but to prevent the Roots from striking too deep into the Earth, lay a Tile under the Root. Let the Husk be upon the Nut, when you set it, having first steep'd them in warm Cow's Milk a few Hours. Some set not the Nuts till *March*. The sorts of Walnuts are the *Bird-nut*, the *Early*, *Great Double*, and *Tender Skull*.

Watering is very much requir'd by some Plants a great deal more than others, and in Summer we do this work in the Evening, that the moisture may sink down to the Roots of the water'd Plant before the Sun appears and exhales it. In Winter if there be occasion for watering, do it about

124 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

8 or 9 in the Morning, and if you are to water Plants, as *Gilliflower Layers*, &c. set a short Stick in the Ground, leaning over them, upon which let the Water fall, and touch as few of the Leaves as may be, for in warm Weather water makes them turn Yellow. The best Waters are,

Rain Water

River Water

Standing Water, if Sweet

Well Water

when it has stood long to warm in the Sun, especially if you enrich it with some Dung. All Seeds are to be water'd with Rain-like Drops.

Weeding is a very necessary Work; for as Mr. Evelyn says, we can never be too careful in getting rid of those Garden Sins, one of which if let alone till its Seeds are shaken by the Winds, may produce 40, 60, or 100; therefore let none grow to Seed, or stand till they shake.

Winter Greens, and *Ornamental Trees* for Gardens and Walks are these.

A.

Arbutus

Alaternus

Amomum Plinii, H.

Althæa Frutex, H.

Arbor Indæ

Barmudy

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 125

B.	Laurustinus
Barmudy	Laurel-tree
Bay	Lime-tree
Beech-Mast	M.
Bladder Sena, H.	Mezerian
C.	Marum Syriacum, H.
Cedar	Mirtles, H.
Cork-tree	N.
Cyprus	Nightshade varigated
Chestnut (Horse)	O.
Cistus, of all forts, H.	Olive-tree
F.	Orange-tree, H.
Norway	Oleander
Fir { Silver	P.
{ Spruce	Pomegranate
{ Scotch	Pyracantha
H.	Paliurus
Holly	Platanus
Horn-beam	Phillyrea
I.	Pine
Jasmines	Pinafter
Jucca, H.	S.
Jacaba Murina, H.	Spanish-broom
Juniper	Y.
L.	Tew
Laburnum	

N. B. Those that must be housed in Winter I have put an H. against them; the rest are hardy, and will abide out of Doors.

126 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Tew-tree is rais'd from the Berries wash'd from their Mucilage, and sown in light Earth, in *September* or *October*, i. e. when the Berries are Ripe, cover them handsomely, and as soon as they appear water them, and from time to time; and in two years they'll be strong enough to bear a Transplantation. You may loosen the Earth about them in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *September*; it will forward their Growth. We plant *Tews* in *December*, *January*, and *February*; or sooner.

Yucca or *Jucca*, we have us'd it as a tender Plant; but it will abide the Winter, especially when grown up to some Bigness. It flowers in *June*, and is one of the most Ornamental Trees for Gardens.

THE
KALENDAR:

*Shewing what Work is to be done
every Month in the Year, in the
Kitchen-Garden, Flower-Gar-
den, and Orchard.*

N. B. The time when most of the Fruits
and Flowers are at their Maturity is men-
tion'd above, and need not be repeated
here.

Works to be done in Gardens, &c.

January.

PRUNE Dwarfs.
Make Trelisses
for Wall-Fruit, if
you want Walls.

Trench your Ground
against Spring.

Pull the Moss off
your Trees. Unco-
ver the Roots.

Gather Gions for
Grafting, before the
Buds

128 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Buds Sprout, and lay them in Earth for use, especially *Pears, Cherries, and Plums.* little Air, when the Sun shines warm. Set *Beans, Pease, Cabbage, and Colliflower Plants.*

Dung now where 'tis required in the Kitchen-Garden.

Set *Quicksets.*

Remove your Kernel-Stocks in your Nursery, to more convenient Distances.

Remove young Trees, Vines, &c.

Make your early Hot-beds for *Colliflower-Seed, Lettuce, Chervil, Radish, Spinage, &c.*

Plant some *Anemones* and *Ranuncula's.*

Earth *Auricula's,* if the Frosts have cast them out of the Ground.

Give your Choice, and cover'd flowers a

February.

Begin to prune your *Wall-trees* before the Buds grow turgid.

Dress your *Palisade,* or old *Trellis Hedges.*

If you laid bare any Trees, in your Orchard cover them.

Continue Digging and Manuring.

Sow *Parsley, Carrots, Parsnips, Radishes, Onions, Leeks, Aniseeds, Lamb-Lettuce, Marigolds,* more *Beans* and *Pease.*

Set *Potatoes, Artichokes* of *Jerusalem.* Sow *Asparagus Seed.*

Make

Make Hot-beds for *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, *Green Purslane*, and other tender Sal-lating.

Air your housed Flowers, and inure them to the Cold in the Day-time.

Sow *Cresses* and other hardy Sallade Seeds.

Graft *Pears*, *Plums*, *Cherries*, and towards the end begin with *Pears*.

Remove Trees yet.

Sow *Auricula*, and set strong Seedlings in the Sun in Pots.

Set out *Turneps*, *Parsnips*, *Carrots* &c. which you kept for Seed.

March.

Prune now all sorts of *Wall-Fruit*, *Nail*, &c.

Graft still all this Month.

Lay Branches to take Root in Tubs or Baskets, by Circumposition.

Most Works of February may be continued, as making of Hot-beds for *Melons*, &c.

Plant *Nectarines* and *Peaches*, and prune Grafts of the preceding Year.

Set Cuttings (not Slips which wound the Stalks) of *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Thyme*, *Ba-vender*, *Rue*, &c. and transplant all sorts of Medicinal Herbs.

Make Flower Knots.

Sow all sorts of Sallade-Herbs, as in February.

Dress the Strawberry Beds, i. e. String and Earth, or Manure them.

Uncover *Asparagus*, and give them

130 *The Young Gardener's Director.*

a thin cover of fresh Manure.

Sow Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds about Lady-Day.

Earth up Gilliflowers and Auricula's; or transplant the Seedlings.

April.

Smoke your Orchard in the Evening with wet Hay or Straw, to prevent Insects from gnawing the tender Buds, &c.

Sow all sorts of Annuals, and most Perennials; and Pease and Beans.

Also Salletting.

Set Scarlet and Kidney Beans.

On your Hot-beds sow Exoticks, which cannot be brought to Perfection without

them, such as Mar-vel of Peru, Maracoe, Carrots, Myrtle-berries, Balsamines, &c.

Divide the Offsets of the Indian Tuberoses.

Sow more Purslane and Cucumbers.

Plant out the Melons and Cucumbers upon Ridges, that were sown in the foregoing Months.

Mind Weeding. Sow Turneps, Radish, &c. Tie up your Gilliflowers to Sticks.

May.

Transplant your Exoticks from off the Hot-beds into warm rich Earth.

Smoke still your Trees to drive away Flies, &c.

Sow

The Young Gardener's Director. 131

Sow more *Annals* to come in later. *ing and Hand-weeding.*

Transplant *Sam-pier*.

June.

Prune *Fig-trees*, and graft them by *Approach*.

Sow more *Salleting*. Also set *Kidney* and *Scarlet Beans*, for a second Crop.

Plant out your *Colliflowers* rais'd that Year, *Nasturtiums*, *Beet-Chards* and *Cellery*.

Expose your *Orange-trees* by degrees.

Gather *Anemony Seed*.

Thin *Parsnips*, and *Carrots*, if too thick; and also *Onions*.

Pick off the *Green Caterpillars* from the *Gooseberry* and *Current-trees*.

Continue *Hangb-*

Begin to inoculate *Cherries*, *Plums*, &c.

Gather such *Herbs* as you wou'd dry.

Transplant *Stock-gilliflowers* at the Full Moon.

Take up *Anemony*, *Tulip*, and *Ranuncula's Roots*.

Begin to lay *Gilliflowers*.

Pinch your *Vines* a little above the Fruit, and take away all the exuberant Branches.

Transplant *Autumnal Cyclamens*.

Gather *Auricula's Seed*.

Continue sowing of *Salleting*.

Water

132. *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Water your Cucumbers, &c. as you see Occasion.

Sow Turneps about Midsummer.

Still Weed and Haugh.

Clip Edgings.

July.

Water the Trees you planted that Year, and give Apricots and Peaches a Pruning, saving the likeliest Shoots.

Inoculate still.

Set Hooves on your Sticks to catch Earwigs.

Continue sowing of Sallet-Herbs for a new Supply.

Lay Gilliflowers still.

Also Myrtles, Jasmine, and other Greens.

Clip Box after

Rain.

Gather Spinage Seed, Tulip Seed, and that of Cyclamens.

Remove Seedling Crocus's: Also take up Persian Iris.

Crown Imperial. Fritillaries.

Sow Anemonies, keeping them a little Moist.

Also Cabbage and Colliflower Seed about the end of the Month.

August.

Transplant Lettuces that you would have abide all Winter.

Pull up Onions, Garlick, Shallot, Rocambole.

Gather Cabbage and Colliflower Seed, which you may sow still.

Gather

Gather other Seeds,
as *Lettuce*, *Radish*,
&c.

September.

Unbind the inocu-
lated Buds that take.

Pluck up *Straw-
berry Runners*, and
purge the old Tufts,
leave them a Foot a-
sunder at least. Clip
Edgings.

Transplant *Bulbs*
of *Lillies*, and other
Bulbs. Sow *Polian-
thus*, *Primrose*, *Cam-
pions*, *Anemony*, *Ra-
nunculus's* Seeds a-
bout the end.

Lay your *Perenni-
al Greens*, viz. *O-
ranges*, *Limons*, *Myr-
tles*, *Phillyreas*, *Ole-
anders*, *Jasmines*, &c.

Clean the Ground
of Weeds, where
your *Beans* and *Pease*
grew.

Set *Colchicums*.

Gather such *Fruit*
as is ready, and lay
them on *Wheat-
Straw* or *Shavings*.

Sow *Spinage* to
have early in the
Spring: Also *Corn-
Sallet*.

Plant *Strawberries*
and set out your
Cabbage and *Colliflow-
er Plants*, at the di-
stance of 5 or 6 In-
ches.

Now is the time
for making *Knots*
for *Flowers* in dry
Ground: Let that
work be at the be-
ginning of this
Month.

Sow *Auricula's*
Seed.

Plant *Daffodils*
and *Colchicums*.

Take off your
Gilliflower Layers.

Take

134 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Take up your *Tuberoses*, and when dry preserve them in Sand.

Begin to house your *Exoticks*.

Set *Tulips*, *Fritillaries*.

October.

Trench Ground where you intend to plant Trees.

Gather in dry Weather what *Fruit* is now unpluck'd.

Remove *Grafts* that have been grafted 2 Years.

If your Kitchen Garden Ground be moist, throw it up into *Ridges*, that the Frost may make it Mellow. Sow *Pease*.

Set choice *Tulips*, *Anemonies*, *Auricula's*, and all bulbous *Roots*.

Remove out of the

Wet, your choicest *Gilliflowers*.

Lay bare some of your early blossoming Trees.

Set *Quicksets*. Sow *Seeds*, *Kernels*, &c. in your Nursery.

Beat and Roll your *Camomile Walks*.

November.

Get *Stocks* for Grafting. Sow *Pease*, &c.

Lay *Dung* about your *Artichokes*, and on your *Asparagus beds*, having cut down all the Seed Branches.

Transplant *Standard Trees*, placing them ever in the same Aspect.

Also *Gooseberries*, *Currans*, *Raspis*, &c.

Murals also and *Dwarfs*. Begin to dig up

up Potatoes, Parsnips, Cabbage and Colliflower Plants: Also &c.

And lay up in your Conservatory, Cabbage, Carrots, Parsnips, Turneps, &c. for Seed.

Sow *Auricula Seed*, and cover those *Ranunculus's* that appear ordinary.

Transplant *Jasmine*.

Your choicest *Tulips*. House your tender Plants.

Plant *Roses*, *Althea Frutes*, *Syringas*, *Paeonies*, *Cytisus*, &c.

Cleanse your Walks of Leaves, and continue turning over your Kitchen Garden Ground.

December. Continue Planting of Trees, if the Weather permit.

Begin to plant out

Some

Some Profits from the Fruits of the Garden, &c.

Of Curran-berries is made a very pleasant Wine, Thus.

BOIL Water for half an Hour, and to every Quart, when Cold, put 6 Pounds of ripe Currans well bruised, when it has been stir'd up for 2 or 3 Days, strain it, and put to every 4 Quarts 3 lb. of *Lisbon Sugar*, then barrel it, and within a Month or 6 Weeks bottle it off. You may at the bottling put into every Bottle a Lump of *Loaf-Sugar*.

Gooseberry Wine, Thus.

Boil Water, and having bruised the ripe Fruit to a Pulp, put to every Gallon 2 Quarts warm, stir them well together, and strain after a Day or Two through an Hair-bag: To every Gallon of the Liquor put 2 lb. of *Lisbon Sugar*, then bung

or

or tie it close up in a convenient Vessel for a Month or Two, till you think it is clear. Then Bottle and add *Loaf-Sugar*, as above.

Raspberry Wine to make, &c.

Boil Water as in making *Curran-berry Wine*, and order it accordingly: So you may make Wines of *Mulberries*, *Strawberries*, *Cherries*, (but take heed in Stone-Fruit not to break the Stones, which will make the Liquor Bitter) and *Plums*. Only observing more or less to sweeten, as the Tartness or Sweetness of the Fruit requires.

To make Cyder.

Whether you use *common Apples*, or *Pippins*, *Permain*s, and other choice Fruit, let them lie on an Heap for a Fortnight, or more, after they are gathered; and whether you Grind or Stamp them, strain immediately, and Tun it up in your Vessels, (let them be sweet and well Season'd) not full by 2 Gallons at least, and for 2 or 3 Days let it be stopp'd up with a loose Stopper, after which clay it up close, for a Month or longer, till you think it is clear.

138 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

clear. If you rack it off into lesser Vessels, let it run through some Leathern Pipe, &c. that its Spirits evaporate not. And 'tis observ'd that the sooner it is drawn off, provided it be fine, the better, for change of Weather alters it. Bottled Cyder may be kept in cool Cellars, setting it in Sand, or near some Well, several Years; but care must be us'd in bottling to cork it well. Never put any Sugar into the Bottles that are to be kept long; for though it makes Cyder Brisk, that is to be drunk soon, it's apt to prejudice that which must be kept long. Remember the best Cyder is got from the Must without much pressing. To clear Cyder, dissolve Ising-glass in White-wine, which it will in about a Month, take off the Scum, when you use it; a Quart of the Dissolution is enough for an Hogshead; mix accordingly in proportion to the Quantity you have with a little of your Cyder (it will work the same Effects in other Liquors) or Liquor to be clear'd, pour into the Vessel, mixing them with a Broom, and so leave them.

To make Perry.

It's made of the worst sorts of Pears, that are not fit to be Eaten, and the redder

der they are, the better. Let the *Pears* be very Ripe, mix *Crabs* with them, if you please to mend the Liquor, and order as *Cyder*.

To make Mead.

Take Water, such as you brew with, according to the Quantity of Honey you have, 4 lb. to every Gallon, mix them in your Copper; then boil about an Hour, and Scum well, which Scum you may strain to the rest. When it is almost cold, Tun it up, and clay it down, letting it stand till you think it may be fine.

Some dissolve Honey in Water till it will bear an Egg, or till an Egg will swim on the Top, the breadth of a Shilling, and add Cloves and Mace, &c. after boiling as above. Then they Tun it up, and put in a little Yeast to increase its Fermentation: After it has stood a Month they bottle it off.

Instructions for the ordering of BEES.

I'll suppose you are possess'd of a Place proper for an *Apiary*, which shou'd be as much expos'd to the Sun as may be, and not too much amongst Trees. The first Business, if you are desirous to make much Profit of *Bees*, is to make an House the full Length your place will allow, of this Form, if you think fit.

Fix some Stools, or such-like things, to lay the Floor on which must be broad enough to hold the Hives, and the space of 3 or 4 Inches behind and before to spare, especially for the *Bees* to light upon: Support the Floor well, that the Boards may not bend or move when you set your Hives upon them. The Floor may be laid about 2 Foot from the Ground, and the height of the House may be 5 Foot, and cover'd with Tiles or Boards like a Penthouse, to cast off the Wet. If your Bee-house

is

The Young Gard'ner's Director. 141

is not against a Wall, you may have a Back in the fashion of a folding Door, to open or shut at Pleasure, as your Fore-door. Such Houses as these may be fix'd in any place free from Wind, standing to the *South*, inclining a little to the *East*.

When your Bee-house is ready, the best time to remove them is the beginning of *October*, choose those that are comb'd down to the Floor, Stool or Stone, and that weigh the most, for a Swarm that weighs not much above 14 lb. will scarce live through the Winter. If you live near, you may buy and remove that day, or the day after they Swarm'd; take heed you break not the Combs in carrying them Home. Those bought in *May* or *June* are in danger of being destroy'd by Robbers; therefore prefer *October* before it, as a better time to remove in. If a large Hole or Mouth is made in the Hives, you must make little Doors with 3 or 4 Holes for the *Bees* to go in and out at, and to give them Air; when you have drawn with Lime and Hair all the Skirts of the Hive to keep out their Enemies, which are *Mice*, *Moths*, *Earwigs*, (and in Summer the *Wasps* and *Hornets*) and such-like, that attack them cowardly in the Rear.

141 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

Rear. Set the Doors up in *November*, if there be Occasion, which you may venture to pull down about the end of *February*, if the weather be Warm. In succeeding years, every *September* feel the weight of all your Stocks, and if any are poor, give them a large Plate full of Honey (6 Pounds being melted in a Pint of Water over a Fire, which keep for that Use.) Or you may lay Honey-combs on the Stool, lifting up the Hive, you'll soon see they'll take care to deposit it in their Store-Rooms; but unless you are very desirous to increase your Stocks, it may be more convenient to take them, than run the hazard of losing all. The Honey you feed withal must be melted; for that brings it to the consistence it was of in Summer, and they can deal with the better. Dr. *Warder*, (vide his true *Amazons* Second Ed. 1713.) assures us that the Age of a Bee is but a Year, and that all generate every year to continue their Kind, and that from *April* to *July*; the old ones all dying before *Michaelmas*. Those commonly call'd *Drones* are the *Male Bees*, which never destroy.

The Reason of their Swarming is for want of room in the Hive, and as soon as they

they have elected a Prince, (be it King or Queen, which I shall not dispute) they set out toward the new Palace, which, if they were let alone, wou'd be some hollow Tree or Wall, &c. Their knitting upon some Tree near, is a sort of place for a Rendezvous, and being surpriz'd by Hiving, they are often put past their design'd Journey.

You must hive immediately to prevent their Flight: Let the Hive, whether of Straw, Wood, &c. be sweet, and clean pick'd, and if you dress it with any thing, having rubb'd it well with a coarse Cloth first, dress it with Honey and Water in the upper Part, then cut off the Branch they knitted upon, and set your Hive gently upon it at the Foot of the Tree, or as near as may be, that the Straglers may come in. Some hold the Hive under them, and shake or brush them in, and having a thin wrought Napkin, and a Stick to keep it up on one side, set them upon it. About Ten a Clock that Evening carry them to the Bee-house.

As to the second Swarms, if they are less than a Peck in Bulk, put 2 or 3 together thus; having hived each Swarm in a
several

144 *The Young Gard'ner's Director.*

several Hive, instead of placing the new Swarm on the Stool about 10 a Clock, as above, set it just before the Mouth of the Stock you wou'd put it to, upon the Napkin, having first laid a Stick cross it, give the Hive the new Swarm is in a strong stroke, which will make all the *Bees* come forth; then cast away the Hive, and take down the other from the Stool, set it over the *Bees*, on the Napkin; so you'll see in about an Hour they'll be united; but if they shou'd hang on the out-sides of the Hive, brush them off upon the Napkin, and they will go to the rest of their Companions.

I thought it wou'd not be improper to say a word or two of *Bees*, seeing some are pleas'd to have them in their Gardens; but if these Directions are insufficient, let any consult the Book above mention'd, and he'll be fully satisfied.



BOOKS

BOOKS printed for Anthony
Barker at Gutter-Lane End
in Cheapside.

Grammatica Græca: Ex MS. Imper-
fecto Doctoris *Busbeii*, Scholæ Regiæ
Westmonasteriensis Nuper Eruditissimi Archi-
didactali, Constructa. Cum Plurimis Addi-
tamentis & Observationibus, Quas Fecit,
& ad *Puerorum* Captum accommodavit
Henricus Stevenson, Cui id Rei creditum in-
tra Scholam *Retfordiensem*, in Pago *Nat-*
tingamiensi, in usum Scholarum Edita.

An Address to the *Jews*, by *John Xeres*,
containing his Reasons for leaving the
Jewish and embracing the *Christian* Reli-
gion. N. B. *Jonab Ben Jacob Xeres* born
at *Saphia* in *South Barbary*, Educated a
Rabbi, was Christen'd at *St. Andrew's*
Church in *Holborn*, on *Candlemas* day,
1701, by Dr. *Talbot* now Lord Bishop of
Salisbury, Dr. *Sharp* late Lord Arch-
H bishop

A Catalogue.

Bishop of *Tork*, and Dr. *Maningham*, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, were his Godfathers, and the Countess of *Plymouth* his God-mother.

An Exposition of the *Church-Catechism*, after a new Method. In Two Parts. The first being an Explanation by way of *Question* and *Answer*. The Second, a Scriptural Confirmation of each particular Doctrine contained therein. The one divided into Eighteen Sections: The other into Fifty Four Chapters. To which is Annexed, an *Appendix* of Prayers, both for *Families* and particular *Persons*. For the use of the Parish of *Cirencester*. By *Joseph Harrison*, A. M. Minister of that Parish.

A New Voyage to the *North*: Containing a full Account of *Norway*; the *Laplands*, both *Danish*, *Swedish* and *Muscovite*; of *Borandia*, *Siberia*, *Samojedia*, *Zembla* and *Iseland*: With the Description of the Religion and Customs of these several Nations. To which is added a particular Relation of the Court of the *Czar*; of the Religion and Customs of the *Muscovites*; and a short History of *Muscovy*. As it was taken by a *French* Gentleman who Resided there many Years. Written by Monsieur * * *, Employ'd by the Company

A Catalogue.

pany of Merchants, Trading to the *North*
from *Copenhagen*. Now done into *English*.

A Treatise concerning Trespasses *Vi & Armis*. Wherein the Nature of Trespass is clearly explicated, and the Gift of the Action stated; and by whom such Actions may be brought, and against whom and how to be laid. Together with the Forms and Learning of Writs, Declarations and Pleadings, in reference to all sorts of Torts or Wrongs done to a Man's Person, Estate or Interest. And also wherein is contained all the Learning of our Law concerning Pleadings and Bars by way of Excuse, Justification, Concord, Amends, &c. With the general Rules of Pleading in this Action, and particular Rules applied to every Case. Together also with a clear and methodical Discourse of the curious Learning of Traverses, of Replications in this Action; and of Evidence, Verdict, Damages, Costs, and Judgments therein. To which are added References to Presidents and Entries proper to each Title. A Work very useful for Students and Practisers of the Common Law. By the Author of *Lex Cusumaria*.

F I N I S.

